

Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: The day, cloudy. Temp. 15-20 (59-68). Wednesday, sun with showers. LONDON: Tuesday, dry and cloudy. Temp. 13-9 (55-48). Wednesday, wind, rain. (HANNEL) Rough. ROSS: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 20-9 (68-48). NEW YORK: Tuesday, rain. Temp. 54-53 (14-11).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—LOCAL PAGE.

No. 29,471

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1977

Established 1887

Uganda Pilots Being Trained In U.S. by Bell Helicopter Co.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Up to a dozen Uganda police helicopter pilots are taking a "refresher course" in Texas on visas, the State Department confirmed today.

The training, at the Bell Helicopter Co. school at Fort Worth, is for pilots using civilian models sold to Uganda until 1971.

The pilots will be permitted to complete the course, a department spokesman, John Trattner, said. However, he said, "We are tightening up procedures" concerning visas for Ugandans.

Thousands of persons are believed to have been executed in Uganda as opponents of the regime of President Idi Amin.

The United States has no aid programs for Uganda, but U.S. coffee companies paid an estimated \$150 million for Ugandan coffee in the first half of this year. The coffee money is Uganda's principal source of foreign revenue.

No 'Involvement'
The State Department spokesman said there is no U.S. government "involvement" in the training of the pilots. He said their visas were issued at a U.S. field post, possibly in Nairobi, by U.S. officials using "their own discretion."

Travel by Ugandans to the United States is "possibly incompatible" with Uganda's record on human rights and therefore the procedures will be tightened up, the spokesman said.

The training was described as a routine customer service by



Idi Amin

Bell. Another firm, Bell Agusta of Italy, has sold Uganda military versions of the helicopters.

Department officials said they first learned of the training at Fort Worth from news reports

last week. Had the department known about the visas in advance, "my guess is that we would have reviewed them very seriously," Mr. Trattner said.

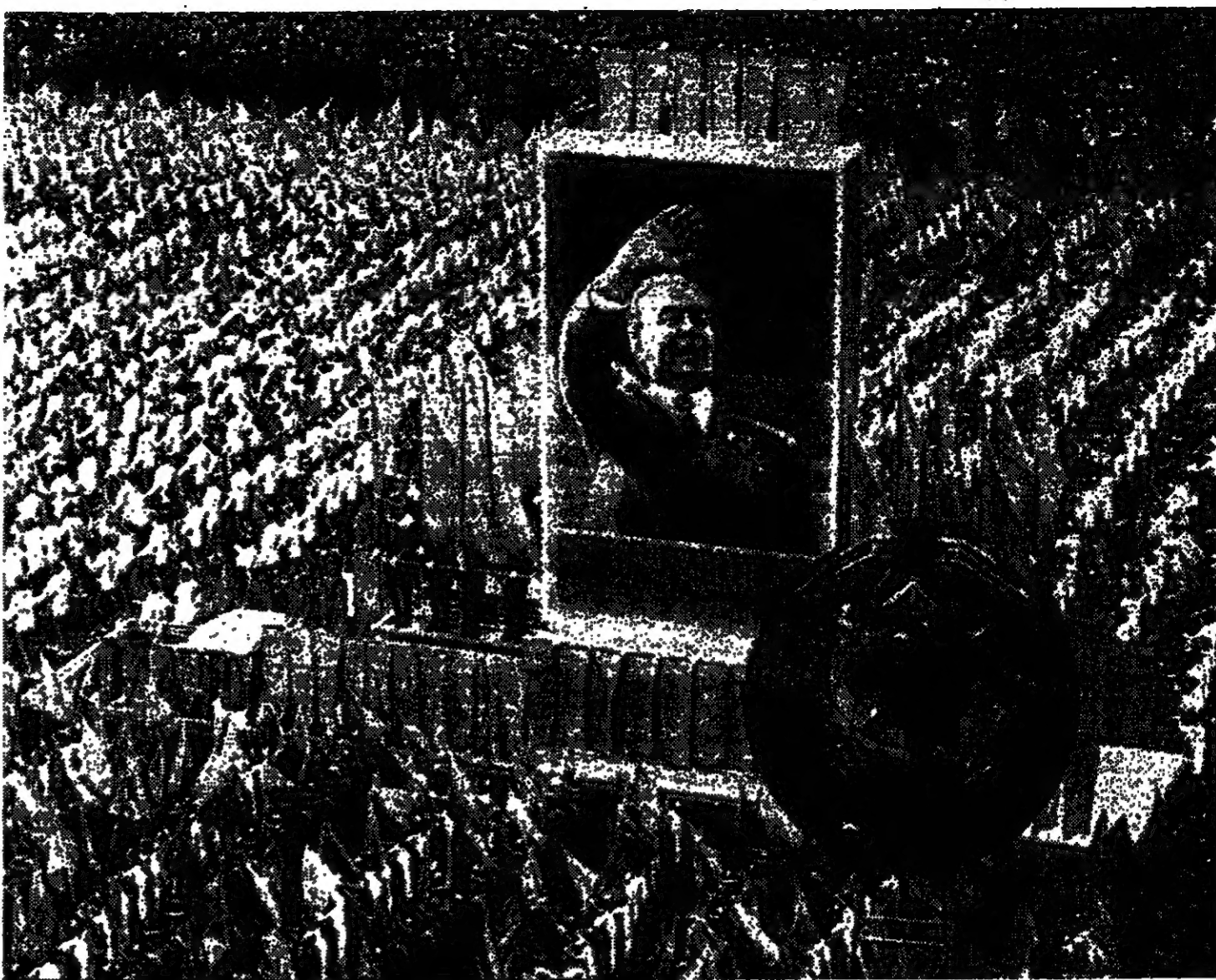
Bill Is Introduced
Rep. Donald Pease, D-Ohio, a member of the House International Relations Committee, has introduced a bill to prohibit the import of Ugandan coffee. The State Department has discouraged the move.

Douglas Bennett Jr., assistant secretary for congressional relations, wrote Rep. Pease in September that the administration supports "free trade" in most instances and doubted that a boycott would be effective.

Meanwhile, the State Department confirmed that a U.S. company, Harris Corp. of Florida, had sold equipment to Uganda for a communications satellite ground system. Officials did not have the date of the sale, but it was after Marshal Amin came to power.

Thirty members of the House have pledged support for Rep. Pease's legislative drive.

The Carter administration has imposed embargoes on sale of police equipment to a handful of Latin American countries on human-rights grounds. It also has acted to cut off military aid to Ethiopia and Uruguay, and last week tightened an embargo on military equipment for South Africa to try to force the white-ruled country to grant blacks equal social and political rights with whites.



President Leonid Brezhnev's photo dominates a float in the Moscow parade, which featured military armor.

Bolshevik Revolution Is Marked By Moscow

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The Soviet Union celebrated the 50th anniversary of the 1917 Revolution with a vast parade here on this gray, snowy morning.

After months of building up to the holiday—commemorating what is viewed here as "the greatest event of the 20th century"—Moscow was bedecked with red flags, glittering light displays and iconic portraits of Lenin and Joseph Stalin. Leonid Brezhnev, the man hailed as his heir, Mr. Brezhnev will be 71 next month.

Defense and the preservation of the gains of the last 50 years rather than a revolutionary appeal to the future were the dominant themes in the celebrations.

Chanting Soldiers
Before dawn thousands of military and civilian marchers lined the snow-covered streets around Red Square. Prominently at 10, Mr. Brezhnev and other members of the Soviet communist party's Politburo appeared on top of the Lenin Mausoleum outside the Kremlin's brick walls and the celebrations began.

In a brief speech preceding the military review, the Defense Minister, Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, spoke of the Soviet Union's military might as "such that no one would dare to disturb our peaceful life." He said the Communist party would continue to build up strength to rebuff "hostile imperialist forces which are stepping up the arms race and conducting a hostile propaganda campaign in the spirit of the cold war."

More than 300 individual units of mobile weapons systems followed battalions of troops in the parade, which was twice as big as those of the last two years. It also was the first public display of the Soviet Union's new T-72 battle tank, shorter, wider and sleeker than its predecessor and carrying a longer, bigger-caliber gun. Western military observers said. About 46 of the tanks rolled past.

Although the parade also revealed two new self-propelled howitzers thought to be capable of firing nuclear rounds, it did not include intercontinental ballistic missiles, which were removed from the parades in 1975. Marshal Ustinov made a point of pledging to continue efforts to control the arms race and reduce international tensions.

The thousands of athletes, youths, and workers who marched past after the weapons for more than an hour followed an elaborate choreographed script, with taped orchestras, choirs and dramatic readings. The show was broadcast live on national television.

Lack of Excitement
But the celebration seemed to lack excitement and spontaneity. Even the admission of Mr. Brezhnev was kept within limits and his was not the only official portrait on display.

And although a pilgrimage to the cradle of the revolution in Leningrad was a highlight of the 50th anniversary 10 years ago, did not journey there this year. It was in that city—then called Petrograd—that Lenin led the soldiers, sailors and industrial workers in seizing power.

Other disappointments muted the celebrations. A space shot ap-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Many Are Called, Few Will Be Chosen for College

Exams Make a Comeback in Chinese Education

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Nov. 7 (WP).—After 10 years under the world's most radical exam-free education system, the Chinese have turned around and scheduled for early next month the most competitive college entrance examinations in the history of the People's Republic.

Chinese educators said they were stunned to learn that two-thirds of the college graduates in China's largest city working in scientific fields failed a recent test in mathematics, physics and chemistry. Some taking the exam in Shanghai could not answer even one question in their specialties. The official People's Daily called the situation "shocking."

Georgia Declared A Disaster Area

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—President Carter declared Georgia a major disaster area today, making federal funds available for repairs in the Toccoa area, where a dam collapsed yesterday, killing at least 37 persons.

The federal assistance from the President's Disaster Relief Fund consists primarily of temporary housing for flood victims, debris removal and funds for the repair of streets, bridges and other public facilities.

Loans at low-interest rates will be made available by the Small Business Administration and emergency loan assistance will be made available by the Farmers Home Administration.

Police and Leftists in London Renew Battle at Film Plant

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The police arrested 106 leftist activists when new fighting flared today outside the Grunwick factory in North London.

Aroused by what they alleged was police brutality, about 4,000 demonstrators marched to a nearby police station and demanded the release of the arrested pickets.

More conflict broke out as the police broke from the lines defending the station and drove demonstrators back. The crowd did not attempt to storm the station and finally dispersed after an appeal by megaphone from the strike leader, Jack Dromey.

Scotland Yard said that nine policemen had been injured and one detained in a hospital.

Mr. Dromey, who accused the police of "appalling and unbridled brutality," said 10 pickets had suffered broken limbs.

The clashes were among the most violent since picketing sim-

ination fever is sweeping the country.

Young persons who completed the equivalent of high school as long as 10 years ago and were denied a chance to go to college have been encouraged to take the new entrance exam. An estimated 20 million have applied for not more than 300,000 available places at about 380 institutions.

In a series of unusual radio spot announcements and newspaper articles about the exams, Chinese education officials have both encouraged applicants and pleaded with those who fail the test to return willingly to their farms and factories.

French Bakers Fight Price Curb, Withhold 'Croissants au Beurre'

By Don Cook

PARIS, Nov. 7.—French bakers struck where it hurts today. Protesting a government price decree, they stopped baking croissants au beurre (crescent rolls made with butter).

La guerre du croissant commence (the croissant war begins), proclaimed a headline in Le Figaro. The government has ordered bakeries to reduce the price of croissants au beurre, which in Paris now range from 30 to 35 cents each. Under the new price freeze, they cannot be sold for more than one franc, 20 centimes (about 24 cents).

As part of a new attack on the rising cost of living, the government has also decreed price reductions for chocolate buns, cream-puffs and eclairs. Small bakeries also stopped making these this morning on the orders of the bakers' union.

Meanwhile, the prices of luxury pastries are still free of control. Moreover, the small bakeries are continuing to make croissants ordinaires (without butter), and mass-produced croissants au beurre were on sale in the supermarkets.

In many cases, the government's decree was being ignored. "Our union has given us no instructions, and consequently we have not changed our prices," a bakery manager said. "In any case, if croissants are less expensive there will not be any more. It is only through gluttony that our customers buy them. They do not pay any attention to the price."

Another bakery was selling high-priced croissants on the ground that it had mixed the dough and frozen it on Friday before the price freeze—so that when it was thawed out and baked it could be sold technically at the pre-freeze price. In the provinces, the edict meant little because butter, and almost everything else, including croissants, is much cheaper.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre, in ordering the price cuts, is taking on one of the most articulate lobbies in France: the small shopkeepers. But he hopes he will be improving his popularity with housewives. He told an interviewer today that he took his job "not only with the risk, but the certainty, that I would be unpopular." He has not limited the measures to pastries, however. He has ordered a rollback on the prices of meat, fish, chicken, vegetables, drinks and café sandwiches.

Police force that often appears at trouble spots.

The picketing coincided with a House of Lords deliberation on the dispute. As the ultimate court, the Lords must decide whether to uphold an appeal court ruling that Grunwick need not recognize a union.

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"If one does not go to college, it is just as honorable and promising to go to the countryside, or even to stay in one's own factory or village because one can still contribute his share to socialist revolution and socialist construction," Peking's Kwangming Daily said last week.

The number of [college] candidates will top that of any previous year in the history of the People's Republic of China. This will cause problems of workload, etc. We must correctly handle and solve these problems."

A high school in Canton, according to a Communist newspaper here, has adopted a favor the U.S. technique and begun to offer remedial courses for high school seniors preparing for the examinations.

An official radio broadcast from that same city monitored here has warned against "backdoor deals and theft of examination questions." Another broadcast has discussed at length the problem of high school graduates who must do their factory jobs or farm chores while studying for the exam.

It criticized supervisors who have "greatly thwarted or even arbitrarily attacked those youths who want to attend the enrollment examination and actively review their lessons." It also chastised "some youths who, under the pretext of applying for the enrollment examination and reviewing lessons, arbitrarily left their production and work posts without permission."

Applications Open
Under the system that the Chinese now seem to be discarding, nearly all high school graduates were required to work at least two years in factories or on farms before applying for college entrance. Now, according to a broadcast from Anhui Province, "applications are open to all workers, peasants, demobil-

ized soldiers, and students."

Mr. Sakharov, it was learned, had asked the embassy to transmit letters from him to a conference in Berlin of editors and friends of Konstantin Quaterly, to organizers of a conference in Moscow, and to George Meany, president of

the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The contents of the letters could not be learned. But it was understood that Mr. Sakharov was responding to invitations to attend the Berlin and Rome meetings and the December AFL-CIO convention in Los Angeles.

Mr. Sakharov had told Moscow correspondents that it was unrealistic to believe that he would receive official permission from Soviet officials to leave the country. He has often been invited to the West but has never left the Soviet Union even when he was the country's highest-honored scientist for his work in helping to develop its hydrogen bomb.

No Explanation

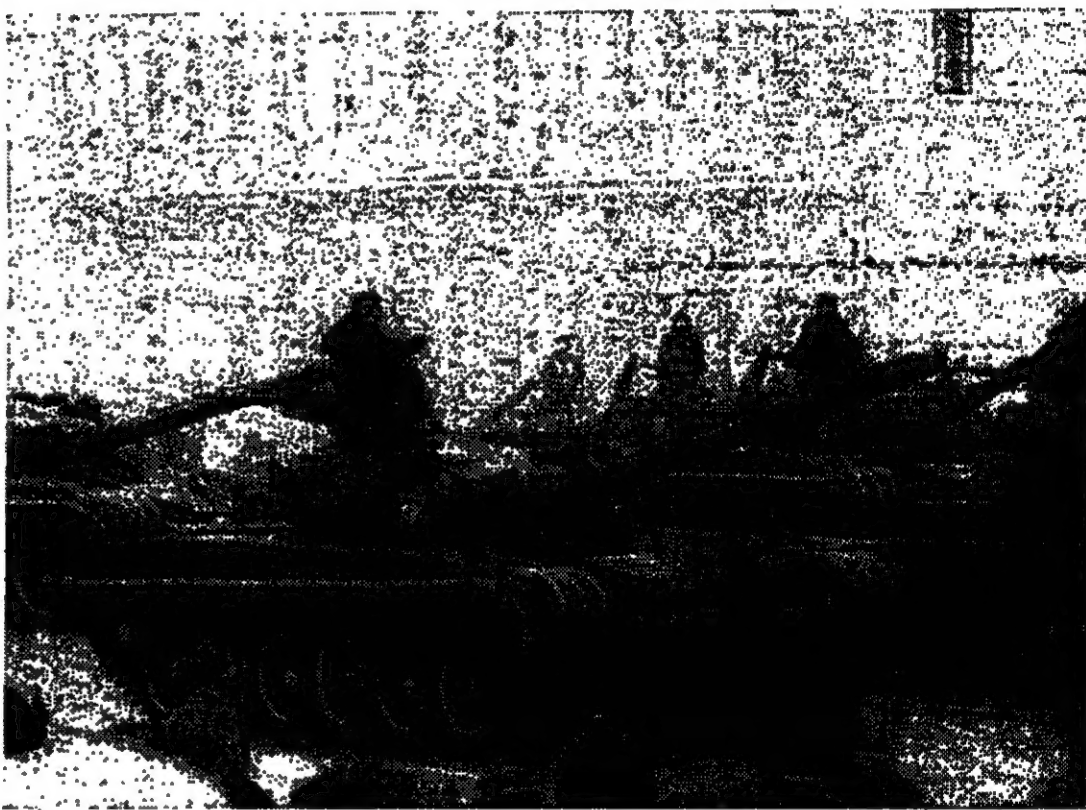
"We did not receive any letter," Vladimir Maximov, editor of Konstantin, yesterday told 40 persons attending the final session of the Berlin meeting. "We can only speculate on the reasons."

Other sources at the conference, however, said that the embassy returned the letters to Mr. Sakharov after holding them for two weeks, presumably while consultations continued with Washington.

"I suppose that the State Department felt these were private communications that the embassy should not handle," an American observer commented. The department probably did not want to irritate the Soviet government at this time.

Moscow was clearly upset early this year when President Carter exchanged letters with Mr. Sakharov. Those letters were handled by the U.S. Embassy.

Carter Criticism
At that time, also, the President was explicit in criticizing the Soviet Union for limiting the human rights of its citizens.



The new Soviet T-72 tank moves through Red Square in commemoration parade.

Reportedly Refuses to Send Messages to West

By Murray Seeger

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—An attempt by Andrei Sakharov, the leading political dissident in the Soviet Union, to communicate with three Western organizations was recently rejected by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, according to reliable sources here.

Mr. Sakharov, it was learned, had asked the embassy to transmit letters from him to a conference in Berlin of editors and friends of Konstantin Quaterly, to organizers of a conference in Moscow, and to George Meany, president of

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The Kremlin accused Mr. Carter of interfering in Soviet internal affairs and warned that his campaign on human rights could endanger U.S.-Soviet relations.

While the White House has toned down its attacks on Soviet human-rights policies, the U.S. delegation at the current Belgrade review Conference on European Cooperation and Security

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

At least 10 Persons Wounded In 3 New Orleans Shootings

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7 (AP).—At least 10 persons were shot in three slayings within an hour in three different parts of the city today, police said. There were no reports of death, but some of the victims were seriously wounded, a police spokesman said.

He added that a 36-year-old New Orleans man was taken in custody and being questioned about the shootings, which he said were "believed but not confirmed" to have been committed by the same person.

Dr. Edward Howell, emergency room director at Charity Hospital, said that four persons were in critical condition and that three of them could be paralyzed because of spinal injuries. Six of those admitted had less serious wounds, he said. The hospital issued an urgent plea for blood donations.

Police said that the first reports of gunfire occurred at mid-morning when a woman and a man were wounded in a residential neighborhood about two miles from the center of the city.

Shortly afterward, three men were wounded near a pedestrian

area known as Edison Park, on Bourbon Street in the French Quarter.

Five more victims were shot in the office of a brokerage firm. Police said that the suspect was taken into custody outside the office.

Witnesses of the French Quarter shootings said that a gunman parked a green car in the middle of traffic, marched into the park and shot a man sitting on a bench.

They said that he then placed a gun to the body of a second man lying on a bench and fired twice.

He then came back out on Bourbon Street and shot a man who was walking with a woman, witnesses said.

They added that the man got back into his car, apparently intending to drive away, but the traffic was too heavy and he fled on foot.

A secretary at the brokerage office said, "The guy walked in the door, went down the hall and started shooting. He got a customer and two account executives. Everybody thought it was a joke with a cap pistol because it was so quick."

Hospital Death Reported

U.K. Power Workers to End Slowdown, Discuss Claims

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Power station workers tonight called off a slowdown that has disrupted Britain's electricity supplies for a week.

The decision to resume normal working coincided with the death of an 85-year-old London woman undergoing an operation when

the hospital's electricity was cut off. Stressing the woman's age, a hospital spokesman said her death could not be attributed entirely to the power cut. The supply was restored within minutes after the hospital made an urgent call to local power authorities. The woman died of a heart attack.

The power workers' slowdown, which resulted in power station furnaces going out, was unofficial and their union has urged them to return to normal working.

The militant leaders of the men, taking their action to support claims for special travel and shift allowances, today decided to heed the advice and resume full-time working tomorrow at 10 p.m.

To Discuss Claims

They will discuss their claims with managers of the state-run electricity industry.

But with the dispute apparently heading toward a settlement, further chaos was in prospect after a decision today by firemen to strike for a 30-per-cent rise in their £25 (\$117) weekly pay.

The firemen voted to strike, starting Monday, at their union's annual conference and Home Secretary Merlyn Rees said troops would be brought in if necessary to fight fires.

As the vote was taken, the country was still feeling the effects of the action by 11,000 of the country's 38,000 power station workers.

About a fifth of Britain was sometimes without electricity for several hours each day, resulting in accidents. A House in Macclesfield, in southeast England, was wrecked by an explosion when a man tried to rig up his own power supply. The man, his daughter and a friend were badly injured.

U.S. Said to Refuse to Send Sakharov Letters

(Continued from Page 1) has continued the pressure on the same issue.

Washington and Moscow have also reported they are making progress on the sensitive issue of a new nuclear arms limitation agreement. A new dispute on human rights involving Mr. Sakharov, the key figure in the Soviet dissident movement, might



King Hussein (left) is greeted by Anwar Sadat in Cairo.

Mideast Talks Said to Be Near

CAIRO, Nov. 7 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat and Jordan's King Hussein held policy coordination talks today on terms for reconvening the Geneva Arab-Israeli peace conference, which a visiting Canadian leader predicted will be held fairly soon.

The optimistic forecast was made by Canadian External Affairs Minister Donald Jamieson who was winding up a three-day visit following talks in Israel late last month.

Mr. Jamieson based it on what he termed a general narrowing of differences and his belief that

Egypt and Israel are "coming closer together" on the question of Palestinian representation at a resumed Geneva conference.

Just as Mr. Sadat and King Hussein ended 2 1/2 hours of talks and Mr. Jamieson left for home, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, arrived for a new round of consultations with Egyptian leaders on Middle East peace strategy.

King Hussein went to Amman immediately after his session with Mr. Sadat. The King and Mr. Arafat did not meet.

President Fraised

Despite their disappointment that Mr. Sakharov's letter did not arrive, the board of editors of Komsomol approved a resolution congratulating Mr. Carter on his human-rights policy.

"We fully appreciate how much spiritual strength and personal

courage a man needs to have taken on himself the historic responsibility for the fate of freedom and democracy in today's world," the statement said.

The implementation of this policy returns to civilized people the hope they had thought was lost. These people will do the rest themselves.

The Komsomol conference brought together for the first time a large portion of the intellectuals who have fled or been expelled from the Soviet Union during the last few years.

Many of the émigrés have gone to Paris, where there is a large Russian community and where Komsomol has been published for four years.

Carrying articles, stories and poems from writers who send material illicitly from the Soviet Union as well as by émigrés, the quarterly has appeared 13 times in its Russian edition.

(By Los Angeles Times)

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They added that Mr. Huang's presence tonight did not appear to signal a Chinese-Soviet thaw. Diplomats noted that China regards the 1917 Revolution as a major event in world history and this was probably why the foreign minister attended.

An editorial in today's People's Daily, the Communist party organ, described the Kremlin leaders as "a revisionist clique" that has betrayed Marxism-Leninism and turned the Soviet Communist party into a fascist party heading a "state-monopoly capitalist economy."

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After Any Future Polisario Border Crossings Hassan Vows to Pursue Guerrillas in Algeria

MARAT, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—King Hassan warned Algeria last night that Moroccan troops would exercise "the right of pursuit" if guerrillas of the Algeria-backed Polisario Front entered Moroccan territory.

He said in a broadcast "If we are forced to defend our frontiers, we will have to resort to the right of pursuit each time our frontiers are violated."

[In Algiers, the government today denounced Hassan's statement as warlike and said any violation of the Algerian frontier would have serious consequences for peace. United Press International reported.]

[Algeria's warning was contained in a government communiqué issued after a meeting of the Cabinet with President Houari Boumedienne.]

[The government newspaper El Chaab, in an even stronger reaction, said: "Any violation of Algerian frontiers by Moroccan troops would mean war."]

The King said there is no conflict between the people of Algeria and Morocco but he has "sacred duties" as supreme commander of Morocco's armed forces and head of state.

It was not immediately known whether King Hassan intended to apply his threat of cross-border pursuit to guerrillas who violate the Algerian-Mauritanian frontier.

Meanwhile, the second anniversary yesterday of the "green march," in which King Hassan sent 350,000 unarmed Moroccans into the Western Sahara when it was still occupied by Spain, was celebrated throughout Morocco with parades in the main cities.

Agreement Followed

The march led to the agreement which gave the territory to Morocco and Mauritania. King Hassan's warning to Algeria, which supports Polisario forces operating from its territory, represented a hardening of the attitude of Morocco, which has so far refrained from pursuing the Saharan guerrillas back into Algeria after raids.

The Polisario Front has been waging a desert war against Morocco and Mauritania since Spain ceded the mineral-rich Western Sahara to those countries in February of last year. The Polisario Front wants independence for the sparsely populated territory.

King Hassan said that in the last three weeks, the Polisario forces had used heavy cannon and armored vehicles in forays into the Western Sahara from bases in Algeria. Such new weapons could not have been acquired by the Polisario Front alone, he said.

In Nouakchott, Mauritania, a senior French official held weekend talks with President Moktar Ould Daddah, sources there said. They added that neither the official's identity nor his mission had been formally disclosed but it was believed that he was there in connection with French envoy Claude Chavet's talks with the Polisario Front in Algiers about eight French citizens reported kidnapped in Mauritania by the Saharan guerrillas.

The French official participated in talks in Nouakchott with President Ould Daddah and the French ambassador, and also met several French military officers assigned to Mauritania, the sources said.

The country's armed forces are to be redeployed to give better protection to the mining com-

plex in the north and its rail link with Nouadhibou port, the sources added.

6 of 8 Said Still Alive

BREST, France, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that he had definite information that six of the eight French nationals missing in Mauritania were still alive.

But he hinted that negotiations with the Polisario Front and contacts with Algeria and with Libya, which also supports the guerrillas, had failed to produce results.

The President said at a press conference here that reliable sources had assured him that five men and one woman abducted at Zouerate, Mauritania, in May were still alive. He made

no mention of the fate of two other Frenchmen, also civilians, working in Mauritania, who disappeared last month.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said France "was limiting its activities [to secure the release of the civilians] strictly to the field of human rights" and that the problem was not one of the status of the Polisario Front.



A detachment of the Polisario Front on the march somewhere near the Western Sahara.

Energy Needs Bring U.S. Closer to Algeria

By Jonathan Randal

ALGIERS (WP).—Burgeoning energy needs have made the United States the largest trading partner of Algeria despite ideological differences with this self-proclaimed radical leader of the Third World.

Faced with the short-run threat of financial strangulation, Algeria has staked its economic stability during the next 25 years on sales of liquefied natural gas to the United States.

Such implicit dependence grates on the fiercely independent Algerians, who are torn between their fascination with U.S. technology and their commitment to force the United States and other industrialized nations to give the Third World a bigger economic and political role.

The United States already buys more than half of Algeria's dwindling crude oil production and deals have been signed for multibillion-dollar purchases of its future gas exports.

This economic link has improved relations that were severely strained not long ago.

In the light of these past differences, however, the Carter administration is proceeding with caution.

Within a year of Algeria's independence from France in 1962, U.S.-Algerian relations were strained when then President Lyndon B. Johnson infuriated an initially well-disposed President Kennedy by going directly to Cuba after a Washington visit.

Relations further deteriorated during the growing U.S. involvement in Vietnam. The Algerians identified the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong cause with their own seven-year war of independence. The ties were formally broken during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Algeria further offended official Washington by partic-

ipating in the Arab oil boycott during the 1973 Middle East conflict.

Full diplomatic relations were re-established in November, 1974, and Algeria finally sent an ambassador to Washington less than six months ago.

Need For Technology

Partly because of the Algerian oil and gas industry's need for technology, U.S. companies did a steadily growing business here even during the period of suspended diplomatic relations.

Trade surged with the enormous increase of U.S. energy imports last year the United States displaced France as Algeria's top commercial partner. Between 1973 and last year, U.S. purchases of Algerian oil increased from \$200 million to \$2.2 billion.

France still exports more to Algeria than does the United States. Despite some \$8 billion in orders for U.S. goods—mostly high-technology plant for the oil and gas industries—the latest U.S. trade deficit with Algeria is \$1.6 billion.

U.S. oil buyers, usually small to medium-sized companies, pay a premium for Algeria's light low-sulfur crude, which satisfied refiners' needs for gasoline-heavy fuel and environmental lobby demands for low pollution.

As a U.S. source put it: "We just sort of drifted into the fold situation."

U.S. interest in Algerian gas was more calculated. Negotiators demanded that Algeria itself pay for the lion's share of heavy local infrastructure costs involved in the nascent technology of liquefying natural gas, transporting it frozen in special tankers and then burning it back into gas at its destination. Despite one large sale to Italy, the United States is the only visible outlet for most of the liquefied gas exports.

If Algeria is unable to sell the liquefied gas elsewhere, at some undefined crossover point it will be locked into a long-term relationship with the United States, the theory goes.

Left unsaid is the knowledge that once Algeria consented to such heavy infrastructure, an embargo would be unlikely because of Algeria's need to sell gas to pay off debts associated with the investment.

Negotiations with U.S. firms and the Federal Power Commission began in 1969. Deals the services of such Washington lawyers as Clark Clifford and William Rogers, only one deal—the first \$100 million contract covering 10.5 billion cubic meters annually for 25 years—was definitely on. Deliveries are now expected early next year, about 10 years behind schedule.

Other Deals

Other deals—involving El Paso, Tenneco, and Fambas—eventually involve between \$3.4 billion cubic meters annual for the same duration.

Deliveries on that scale were made possible only since 1974 Carter administration lifted President Ford's ceiling on natural gas imports from any one country of 38 billion cubic meters annually.

Yet the United States is a controlled Algerian media. Authorities tell U.S. diplomats ignore the strident attacks.

Algeria has developed a reputation over the years for mercurial and temperamental dealings with most of the countries with which it maintains relations. As Western diplomats remarked, "Americans may yet end up learning, as have the French, that relations with Algeria mean more than not mean more day-to-day problems."

Turks Lose Move In UN on Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 7 (AP).—Turkey today lost a fight to get the Turkish-Cypriot community equal terms with the Greek Cypriots in a General Assembly debate on the Cyprus issue.

The Assembly voted 79 to 11 against reconsidering its Sept. 23 decision that the Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot communities should be heard only in the Special Political Committee while he main debate should be held in the full Assembly, where the Cyprus government could speak as the representative of all of Cyprus. Greek Cypriots control the Cyprus government.

Turkish Ambassador Tahir Turkmen had proposed that the Assembly should hear the Turkish Cypriots directly. In today's vote, the United States abandoned its support of the Turkish stand on the issue.

Italian Duke Kidnapped

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP).—Duke Massimo Grimaldi was kidnapped from his car as he returned here from his country farm today, the police said.

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An editorial in today's People's Daily, the Communist party

One of these days you'll go to Tehran.

One of these nights you'll stay with us.

The capital of Iran is famous for oil... silver... Persian carpets and... (forgive us!) the Hotel Inter-Continental Tehran. So, of course you'll stay there. Of course you'll let us pamper you. And of course, when your timetable says to journey on, we'll book rooms for you in your next Inter-Continental hotel: in Saudi Arabia, perhaps, in the Middle East, or Europe, or the whole wide world. And you'll learn why Inter-Continental makes such a world of difference in your whole trip.



News Analysis

France's Support of Quebec Not Decisive for Independence

By Henry Gimiger

PARIS, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Premier René Lévesque of Quebec has just completed a second major stage in what he sees as the inevitable evolution of his province toward independence.

The first stage was getting elected—a feat achieved almost a year ago, to Mr. Lévesque's surprise. The second stage has been getting international recognition, acceptance and support for his desire for independence, and he has obtained them in the most likely place—Paris.

The Premier returned to Quebec yesterday after a three-day official visit, delighted with the French response. France's "understanding, confidence and support" for Quebec's self-determination of its future was announced first in a toast by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing shortly after he made Mr. Lévesque a grand officer of the Legion of Honor and then it was included in a joint official statement at the end of the visit.

The France support was what the Quebec delegation had hoped for but had not been sure of getting.

Paris's attitude is expected to help Mr. Lévesque get through the third major stage, the 1979 provincial referendum on the independence question. France's expression of support for whatever the Quebecers decide is likely to influence those in Quebec who have been afraid to take a step that could mean isolation.

Annual Meetings

The establishment of a strong French-Quebec relationship has been underlined by an agreement that the leaders of the two governments would meet annually.

What made Mr. Lévesque happy has angered Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and Canada's national leader is trying to decide whether to make his anger officially known to France. The Legion of Honor appointment, the arrangement for regular meetings of heads of government and France's acceptance in advance of Quebec's independence occurred despite warnings by Mr. Trudeau not to treat Quebec in a way that would encourage secession.

Saturday night, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre rejected in advance any representations that Ottawa might decide to make.

"It is not up to Mr. Trudeau to indicate under what conditions France should treat its guests," Mr. Barre said in an interview for Canada's French-language television. "The French

government is sufficiently well-mannered and knows sufficiently well the rules of international courtesy to make up its own mind freely."

What made Paris risk a new confrontation with Ottawa by extending its strongest expression of support to Quebec nationalism since the late President Charles de Gaulle shouted "long live free Quebec!" from the balcony of Montreal's city hall in 1967? It appears that Mr. Lévesque arrived here with the right cause at the right time.

French Elections

France is facing crucial elections next spring. For a while it seemed that the majority backing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing faced certain defeat at the hands of the combined leftist forces of the Socialists and Communists. It could still happen, but the recent spill in the leftist front has greatly improved the prospects for the presidential camp.

The Gaullists, who constitute the biggest element in the government majority, embraced the Quebec cause as their last leadership bid and have maintained constant pressure on the President to do the same. Quebec appears to be an issue on which the majority can increase its cohesion at a time when its opposition front has more or less broken up.

The Quebec Premier was careful to show throughout the visit that he was nobody's pawn. He thus reflected a certain ambivalence in French-Quebec relations. There are French-Quebecers who, if they have no use for English-Canadians, have no use for France, either. There is a feeling that the French look down at Quebec and treat Quebecers as somewhat backward country cousins.

Mr. Lévesque sought to dispel the idea in English Canada that France, having lost Quebec more than 200 years ago, was now trying to recover it. His bid for French support was consequently accompanied throughout the visit by his insistent references to the between Paris and Quebec.

Mr. Lévesque's biggest international problem remains the United States, which is much less receptive to the idea of an independent Quebec than are the French. In a French television interview the other night he expressed the hope that his reception in France would have some impact on President Carter, who is seen as being more inclined to side with Mr. Trudeau on the issue of Quebec's sovereignty.



Suspended French Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre celebrates mass at a new chapel in Oyster Bay Cove, N.Y., on Sunday.

Despite Pope's Ban

Dissident Bishop Dedicates 'Traditional' Center in U.S.

By George Vecsey

OYSTER BAY COVE, N.Y., Nov. 7 (NYT).—The Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, the dissident French prelate, yesterday dedicated the new U.S. headquarters of his Society of St. Pius X, promising 600 supporters that he would follow "traditional" Roman Catholicism even though he has been suspended from his priestly duties by Pope Paul.

"We want to follow the Pope, but when he does not follow the other 262 popes, we do not follow him," the archbishop said during a two-hour pontifical high mass.

Archbishop Lefebvre later said in a news conference that he did not think that the Pope would excommunicate him, but added, "If he does, it would not be valid, and I would continue."

Modernization Rejected

The 71-year-old prelate has become the leader of Catholics who do not accept the "modernization" that followed the Second

Vatican Council. They prefer the old-fashioned "Latin" mass, object to informalities in the new service and reject new ceremonial bonds with Protestants.

The archbishop says that he has 10,000 supporters in the United States and 50,000 in Europe, where the society is often seen as an embarrassment. If not a threat, to the Vatican.

Last summer, after his suspension, the archbishop traveled to Dickinson, Texas, to open the first St. Pius church building in the United States. But the home base will be here on Long Island in a house on the old Woodward estate, which was purchased for \$255,000 earlier this year. Supporters in the New York area have been flocking to mass in a rented hall in nearby Hicksville and had hoped to attend mass regularly here.

However, the village trustees banned plans for expanded parking and an appeals court last week granted permission for the society to hold only one dedication service here. The society will ask the court for permission to hold regular mass.

Yesterday, worshippers came from as far as Detroit, Baltimore and Providence, R.I., and throughout the New York area. "This is so much more reverent," said John Myers of Providence, as he listened to the choir sing Latin hymns. "The liberal mentality has Catholics taking communion in their own hands. We were always taught to be respectful of the host. The archbishop is only doing what we were always taught."

Many of the visitors scornfully of folk music in "modern" churches. One of them insisted that he had been rejected communion because he had in the traditional manner of communion railing at another church. A few said they suspected "Masonic" influences in the ecumenical movement and its scornfully used phrases such as "United Nations" or "one world" or "humanism" or "neo-Protestantism" to describe modern Catholicism.

Under the terms of the suspension by the Pope, the archbishop is not supposed to ordain or ordain new priests. Mr. McGinn, the bishop of the diocese of Rockville Centre, had ordered the archbishop not to mass here and warned that a tendency would not satisfy a Sunday obligation. But commentators said that the "Latin" was good enough for their tastes.

Funds for Seminary

OYSTER BAY COVE, N.Y., Nov. 7 (AP).—Archbishop Lefebvre today asked for donations to set up a major seminary the United States for what he described as training "true priests in traditional Catholicism."

He said that negotiations in progress now for purchase of a building and property for a station somewhere in the Middle East. The archbishop declined to say the location for fear of hindering the negotiations.

A major seminary provides final training for the priests following three years of study in a minor seminary.

Carver in Zambia To Meet Kaunda About Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Lord Carver, British resident commissioner-designate for Rhodesia, arrived here today to meet Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Lord Carver is touring southern Africa seeking means to arrive at a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia.

Before leaving Gaborone, capital of Botswana, Lord Carver, said that he had told President Sir Seretse Khama about his discussions in Salisbury yesterday with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and had sought the President's views on the way to reach a settlement.

Botswana is one of the five "front-line" black African states deeply involved in the Rhodesia dispute. The others are Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola.

Lord Carver and Gen. Frank Chedoke, UN representative, visited Tanzania before going to Rhodesia.

British sources said in Gaborone that the emissaries will not be going to Mozambique and Angola because of difficulties in arranging their schedules.

Somali Riposte To Russia Noted

KUWAIT, Nov. 7 (AP).—Mogadishu has asked the Soviet Union to reduce its diplomatic mission in Mogadishu from 28 to 8.

In a dispatch from Mogadishu the newspaper said Somalia's response in kind to a Russian order to cut the Somali mission in Moscow to eight diplomats.

The Soviet order followed protest by Moscow against Somalia's involvement in the Ogaden war with Ethiopia, the paper said. Al-Watan also quoted unnamed diplomatic sources in Mogadishu as saying that the government might expel all Soviet military experts soon.

Cuba Denies Report Of Troops in Ethiopia

HAVANA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Cuba today denied that it had troops in Ethiopia, which is fighting insurgents on two fronts including its border with Somalia.

"The declaration that there are Cuban troops in Ethiopia is fabrication of Somali authorities," the Foreign Ministry said in a communique issued here.



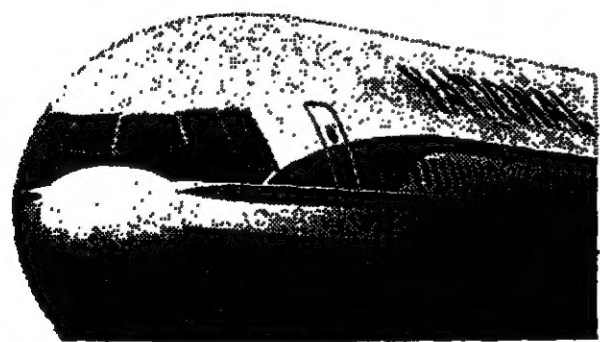
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World's Richest Gold Field

The Grime Behind the Glitter Of S. Africa's Greatest Asset

By John F. Burns

WELKOM, South Africa, Nov. 7 (AP)—Several times a week, a grey DC-4 lumbers down a runway outside this windswept mining town on the first leg of a journey that terminates, for the moment, in vaults as far away as Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, or Fort Knox, Ky.

Aboard the aircraft is a sheikh's son in gold, a ton or more of it. The gold, 97 per cent pure, is on its way from the 10 mining mines in the Welkom area to a refinery outside Johannesburg, 140 miles away. There, the impurities are removed and the gold is sold abroad.

It is a shame, the fortunes of the South African gold industry, that the richest gold field in the world is an industry that underpins the economy of Africa's largest and most powerful nation. Last year, the mines here produced 220 tons, nearly a third of the country's total of 392 tons. The industry's share of the national aggregate, representing 80 per cent of the gold earned more than \$3 billion last year, nearly 40 per cent of all exports.

With the large stakes involved, South Africans take no chances. When the gold leaves the mine, it is in steel trucks, in an armored car. The crew of the vehicle is heavily armed, and an additional protection is provided by an escort of police mounted on horse and foot.

At the airport, a quiet strip of land, security is tight. Police with submachine guns stroll up and down the tarmac, others with guard dogs nearby. More security is stationed inside the airport building.

American Woman Arrested in Israel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (AP)—A U.S. woman is under arrest in Israel on suspicion of contact with terrorists, a State Department official said yesterday. The woman, identified as Terrence, 23, of Knoxville, Tenn., was arrested when she arrived at Ben Gurion Airport Oct. 25. "She probably is charged with espionage or contact with Arab terrorists," her attorney Feliks said. A Sleener will be charged after a hearing Nov. 10, Langer said.

Only a few miles away and more than a mile underground is the other face of the industry, unglamorous as it is dangerous for the men who experience it, day after day, for much of their working lives.

One such man, Mahabiana Mahabiana, spends half his waking life in a steamy dungeon at the Anglo-American Corp. Free State Gold Mine. Six days a week, he rides an elevator to the bottom of the mine's No. 3 shaft, 5,000 feet underground. From there, a rail dolly carries him another half-mile to a terminal 300 yards from the pithead.

Tough Conditions

The work site is at the end of a narrowing tunnel. The darkened "slope" where gold-bearing ores are blasted from the rockface is 40 to 50 feet high, inclined at 40 degrees. Mr. Mahabiana, a driver, half lies, half crouches on a bed of crushed rock to punch holes for the explosives, his hand brushing on the jagged rock ceiling.

The temperature is around 90 degrees Fahrenheit, with the humidity at a constant 95 per cent. Much of the time there is ear-splitting noise from the drills, and eye-watering dust. Always, there is a danger of a sudden rockfall, crushing the wood-and-concrete piles that buttress the ceiling.

But Mr. Mahabiana does not complain. In common with most of the 350,000 blacks working in the gold mines, the 27-year-old driver is a "migrant" worker, living in a hostel on the mine. His wife and three children are at home in the mountain pastures of Lesotho, a black state whose closest border is about 100 miles away.

"Mali," he says, setting down his drill and wiping the sweat from his brow with his forearm. "Mali mubhe."

In Fannakalo, the hybrid language used in the mines, it means that the money is good. In Mr. Mahabiana's case, it works out to \$4.50 a shift. With a driver's bonus, he can gross about \$130 a month—about three times what he would have earned for the same job five years ago, but still less than a quarter of the starting wage paid to whites.

Scattered Like Yeast

Mr. Mahabiana never even sees the treasure that he helps to mine. The metal is found in gold "seams," generally less than a foot in depth, and in quantities of less than half an ounce in every



African miners march off to begin work shift at Welkom gold mine in South Africa.

ton. Since it is scattered through the rock like yeast, it is hardly ever visible.

Once blasted free, the ore is hoisted to a "gold plant" on the surface, where it is crushed. The resulting powder is treated so as to separate the gold from other valuable components, mainly uranium and sulphur. The gold "sponge," 40 per cent pure, is forwarded to a smelting plant, where it is purified.

At the smelting house, the sponge is combined with other elements in a furnace and heated to 2,732 degrees Fahrenheit. After three hours, it is poured in a red hot cascade into a series of molds set like a descending staircase. The gold, heavier than the slag and base metals, emerges last and flows down into the lowest molds.

After the ingots have cooled and been freed from the molds, they are held under cold water and scrubbed clean with wire brushes. After weighing, they are moved to a nearby vault and stored, sometimes for as much as two weeks, and in quantities valued at \$5 million or more at a time.

Tight Security

In the "pour room," security is tight. New recruits are carefully screened, and even veteran employees must strip and move through security check before donning working clothes. The process is repeated on the way out.

The senior staff, all white, wear white coveralls. The blacks, who do most of the handling of

the metal, wear blue coveralls without pockets, fastened at the back. To reduce the chances of collusion, they are selected from different tribes.

A typical pour produces nine 40-pound ingots, each valued at about \$90,000. Two men armed with revolvers are on hand, and only carefully screened visitors may enter. The vault has a combination lock, known only to the mine manager, and two other keys, separately held.

Last year, Anglo-American Corp. produced 278 tons of gold, valued at \$1.2 billion. Its after-tax profit was \$143.5 million—not a good year, by recent standards, but enough to provide

Belgrade Hears Plea to Disarm

BELGRADE, Nov. 7 (AP)—Nine neutral and nonaligned countries today called on the Belgrade review Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to support disarmament.

The proposal called for efficient steps to halt the arms race, to give evidence of "openness, and even frustration," in the progress achieved so far, diplomats reported.

The Finnish delegation chief, Esko Rajakoski, read the proposal on the part of the nonaligned and neutral countries which, in addition to Finland include Austria, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Malta, San Marino, Switzerland, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

Ambitious Statistical Profile

UN Agency Surveying Kenya To Determine Quality of Life

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Nov. 7—A United Nations survey being undertaken with the cooperation of the Kenyan government is believed to be the most extensive attempt to draw a statistical profile of an African country.

It represents a belief that economic indicators such as the gross national product cannot by themselves measure the quality of life in rural areas. Rather, that quality must be judged by social considerations such as access to water, medical facilities and markets and the availability of amenities taken for granted in the developed world.

Kenya is among the most developed of African nations, but 88 per cent of its 13 million people live in towns of fewer than 5,000 inhabitants. The portrait that emerges reflects a tough, stark village life with few pleasures or conveniences.

Almost 22 per cent of the households are more than eight miles (13 kilometers) from the nearest health center, 38 per cent are more than eight miles from a post office and 40 per cent are more than eight miles from a government secondary school.

72% Illiterate

Less than 2 per cent of the households have electricity. Only one household in 400 has a radio and 81 per cent have no sanitation facilities. The average household contains almost seven persons and 73 per cent of the heads of household never attended school. Malnutrition affects about one-third of the children.

The most important factor in determining the quality of village life, developmental experts say, is water. It is collected almost exclusively by women, who spend much of the day trudging between the village and springs with large, heavy urns on their backs.

During the wet season, 90 per cent of the households are within two miles of the nearest water supply. But half the women carry water at least three times a day, making the collection virtually a full-time chore.

Several years ago, the Kenyan government promised to supply piped water to every household by 2000. But no one knew how many households already received piped water—the UN Children's Fund later determined the figure to be 14 per cent—and it was impossible to know whether the target date was realistic.

Information for Planning A prime goal of the survey is to provide precise information to determine the extent of the prob-

lem so that realistic goals can be set. Developing countries also are finding it increasingly necessary to make a case for foreign aid by detailing statistically what they need.

"For years we've poured money into health and social projects without having any framework to measure success or failure," a UN official said. "If you don't know exactly what the situation is where you're starting, you can't measure how far you've gone. But surveys like Kenya's should lead to more economic and efficient use of our resources."

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Hungarians Hit Returning of Budapest Crown

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—The Carter administration's decision to return the crown of St. Stephen, symbol of Hungarian national unity for almost 1,000 years, to its native country has angered Hungarians in the United States.

A protest was held in Cardinal Mindszenty Square in Cleveland, which claims to have the largest Hungarian community outside of Budapest, after the State Department said Friday that it was returning the crown as a sign of improving relations between the two countries.

The United States gained possession of the crown and other Hungarian treasures at the end of World War II. It had previously refused to return them to a government ideologically opposed to the Christian church.

Rep. Mary Rose Oakar, D-Ohio, said she was angered by the fact that the State Department announcement was made on the 21st anniversary of the Red Army's entry into Budapest to quell the 1956 Hungarian uprising.

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The Soviet 60th

How do you properly congratulate your principal military and ideological adversary on its 60th birthday? By acknowledging the economic and social gains the Soviet Union has made since the Bolsheviks picked up the power lying in the streets of St. Petersburg in 1917? By noting that the Kremlin is, by virtue of its military reach, a global power on a plane with the United States? These are, in fact, the things that the dozen or so people who count in Moscow solicit respect for, and no clear-eyed observer of the Soviet scene will deny them their due.

But something must be added. The Soviet Union still surrounds itself with an Iron Curtain—literally, machine-gun towers and barbed wire—to keep its citizens from fleeing. It still maintains educational and judicial systems designed to force the people into a pattern dictated by a few unelected leaders. It is still frightened of its own subjects, whether they be dissidents wishing to take literally the lofty rights inscribed in official pronouncements or nationality groups finding Kremlin power a straitjacket for their ethnic aspirations. Sixty years of Soviet Communism may even have shriveled the sense of voluntary and conscientious commitment to public purposes that ideally defines a citizen's attitude to the state. If

there is a single idea that the Soviet Union now stands for, it is not Communism, whatever that may mean, or egalitarianism or nonexploitation or development but centralized bureaucratic power.

Whether the Kremlin's domestic policy and values ought to affect the U.S. attitude is, of course, a hotly debated question. Mr. Carter's answer is that the United States should care about "human rights" but this should not crimp efforts to improve relations in other spheres. This is not a reasonable way to address the complexity of U.S. interests. Soviet domestic performance does evoke a concern for rights, and Soviet power does compel a concern for political coexistence.

With or without a demonstration of Kremlin mellowing, the political leaders and diplomats of both countries have an inescapable responsibility to try to make their nations' continuing competition and hostility less dangerous, and to broaden whatever fields of productive cooperation can be found. But without such a mellowing on the Kremlin's part, it is hard to imagine that Americans will halt the next round-numbered Soviet holiday with any more gladness than the 60th.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Squeeze on South Africa

For those who keep scorecards, it is worth noting that the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council—the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany—prevailed in last week's deliberations on sanctions against South Africa. They got away with imposing minimal sanctions on the narrowest of grounds, just about the mildest possible response to Pretoria's recent actions to silence its black opposition.

The sanctions ban only military supplies and assistance to South Africa in developing nuclear weapons. Since a voluntary arms embargo, fairly well observed, already exists, and since no government wants to help South Africa with nuclear weapons—as distinct from nuclear energy—the principal effect of the mandated measures will be symbolic.

In order to command sanctions by United Nations members, the Security Council must find a situation that is threatening to international peace. Black African governments had hoped that the council would so label South Africa's entire system of racial repression. Instead—while it roundly condemned those practices—the council described as a "threat to the peace" only Pretoria's further acquisition of arms.

There were moments during the council's deliberations when it appeared that the African bloc at the United Nations would have preferred no sanctions at all to the ones finally voted. Yet the significance of the week's actions should not be underestimated. As the Nigerians and some other Africans argued, the fact that the Western governments were at last willing to agree to even limited mandatory sanctions was a milestone—the first time that sanctions have been mandated against any member nation. Stronger action can come later. The important thing now is to give notice to South

Africa of the world's dismay at its suppression of moderate black leadership.

That the Western governments were willing to go even as far as minimal sanctions, and that the Africans were willing to compromise, are tribute to the diplomacy of Andrew Young, the American chief delegate, and his colleagues. Early in the proceedings, the United States joined Britain and France in vetoing stronger measures, but the reward for this show of solidarity is Western unanimity now in bringing pressure on Pretoria. The U.S. State Department has also announced some unilateral American measures—a ban on the shipment to South Africa of police equipment, such as riot-control gas, and the recall of the American commercial attaché pending a review of the two nations' entire commercial relationship. One result of that review should be an end to Export-Import Bank credits for South Africa and discouragement of additional investments by American firms.

It will be measures like these, more than the arms embargo, that may begin to affect thinking among white South Africans. They depend on investments from abroad to maintain their high standard of living while absorbing a rapidly rising population into the labor force. The Afrikaners make much of their ability to endure isolation from the rest of the world. So far, however, they have not had to face much belt-tightening. Prime Minister Vorster's National party is sure to turn last week's United Nations action to advantage in the elections scheduled for Nov. 30. It would be unrealistic to expect anything but defiance from Pretoria before then. Afterward, however, will come time for sober reflection on the costs and benefits of the present course.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Visit to Paris

It is our melancholy duty to point out that the French have misbehaved once again, this time egregiously, in the matter of Quebec. From time to time it pleases French politicians to toy with the idea of a Quebec that is an independent nation rather than a province of Canada. Quebec, after all, speaks French. This deliberate fanning of the sparks of Quebec separatism—which is to say, Canadian dissolution—is a most dangerous kind of meddling in another country's business. But the French, in this kind of cultural nationalism, are incorrigible.

René Levesque, the Premier of Quebec, visited Paris. The Prime Minister of France met him at the airport with an honor guard. Mr. Levesque was ushered into the National Assembly by the great ceremonial stairway that has not been used since the reign of Louis XVIII, a century and a half ago. He addressed the Assembly. He was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. He was widely lauded and dined.

The lavish arrangements and the protocol were a game in which this host came, by fine calculation, within the last hair's breadth of treating him as the head of an independent state. When he left, the French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, issued a communiqué hinting that Quebec can count on French support as it follows whatever road it might choose. Mr. Levesque intends to hold a referendum in

Quebec on national independence within the next couple of years.

It has been 10 years since Gen. Charles de Gaulle, then president of France, gave his memorable cry, "Long Live Free Quebec!" At the time, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing seemed to think poorly of the gesture and speculated, not very privately, whether the old man was not losing his grip. But now Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is President, and a certain view of Quebec seems to go with the office. It does not escape notice, incidentally, that the French election will be held next March. The left is doing nicely in the polls, leaving Mr. Giscard d'Estaing desperately dependent on the Gaullists. The dream of a worldwide chain of French-speaking nations, drawing inspiration from the mother country, is one that perennially warms hearts on the French right.

The conversation during Mr. Levesque's visit was evidently very elevated. The speeches were full of references to fraternal sympathies, cultural affinities, national destinies and that sort of thing. If Quebec should eventually choose to break away from the rest of Canada, its immediate requirements would, of course, be more mundane. It would need heavy financial support, investment and, possibly, access to new markets. There wasn't much about that in the French communiqué.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1902

WASHINGTON—Mr. Choate, the U.S. Ambassador in London, reports in reply to instructions sent to him regarding the repatriation of Americans who have been detained as prisoners of the Boer War in Ceylon, that Lord Lansdowne has informed him that it is proposed to send them to the United States by the first mail steamer, and that they will be provided for at the expense of Great Britain until they have reached their destination.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1927

MOSCOW—The largest civilian demonstration that this city has seen since Nov. 7, 1917, yesterday marched through the streets of the city, in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the coup d'état which brought the Bolshevik regime into being. More than 1 million persons were massed in columns which filled the streets leading into the gigantic Red Square, adjacent to the huge, impressive walls of the Kremlin. The crowd carried banners praising socialism.



'Marchons! Marchons!...'

The Arrogance of Secrecy

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—Attorney General Bell made his plea bargain with Richard Helms for practical reasons: the likely obstacles to a jury conviction for perjury. Bell hoped that the misdemeanor plea, even with a suspended sentence, would deter official lying in future. Judge Barrington Parker strengthened that hope when he said Helms stood before the court "in disgrace."

But the unredemptive arrogance of Helms's response should have been a warning to Griffin Bell. He had acted for the country's good, Helms said, and he agreed with his lawyer that he would wear the conviction "like a badge of honor."

Frank Hague, the boss of Jersey City, aroused outrage when he said it pithily 40 years ago: "I am the law." But the doctrine that officials may decide for themselves when to obey the law is far more dangerous in the hands of those who wield secret power in Washington today. For we have learned that their talk of national security may cover grave abuses: plots to assassinate foreign leaders, programs to spy illegally on hundreds of thousands of Americans.

Record Marred

The Helms affair should remind Bell and his colleagues of the need to resist not only official lawlessness but its handmaiden, official secrecy. Bell is sensitive to the problem; soon after taking office he told other agencies that the Justice Department would not defend their denials of information except for persuasive reasons. But his record is marred by one disturbing policy.

The Justice Department has tried in at least two recent cases to expand the use of what the press calls "gag orders"—court orders enforcing silence in pending litigation. It is especially disturbing that one of the cases involves Helms and other former CIA officials, and that the gag order keeps from the public details of their illegal program of domestic spying, Operation Chaos.

The Rockefeller Commission found that Operation Chaos had "unlawfully exceeded the CIA's statutory authority." Among other things the agency indexed the names of 300,000 opponents of the Vietnam war and other targets, and obtained large numbers of intercepted letters and cables to or from them.

Some victims of Operation Chaos sued the former CIA officials and others for damages. Their lawyers asked, in the usual discovery proceedings, for documents on the nature and extent of the program. Last December, the government produced a first batch of documents, edited to delete classified material. But Justice Department lawyers then sought, and won, a court order to keep the plaintiffs or their lawyers from disclosing the unclassified documents.

Fair Trials

The department's argument was that publication of material from the documents might produce an unfavorable public climate for the defendants and thus hurt their chance for a fair trial. I happen to think that fair trials are a worthy interest in a civilized society. But there are other interests.

A little more than a year ago the Supreme Court unanimously struck down a gag order barring press comment before trial in a Nebraska murder case. And in several respects, that was a much more compelling occasion for enforced silence than the civil suit over Operation Chaos.

The Nebraska case was a criminal case, with the defendant's life at stake. The crime was gruesome, multiple sex murders, and published details were particularly likely to prejudice the community and jurors. The trial was held less than three months later, while a trial in the Chaos law suit—if there ever is one—may be years away. There was no great public interest in knowing the murder details before trial, but there is an urgent interest in knowing about a major program of lawless domestic spying.

Enlightenment

The gag order in the Nebraska case was directly against the press, while in the Chaos suit it bars the plaintiffs or their lawyers from speaking to the press. That is a difference, but it is a dubious basis for a distinction of either policy or constitutional law.

Ridiculous Figure

In the teeth of that Helsinki guarantee, Vorontsov has become a ridiculous figure crying "intervention" in Soviet internal affairs whenever Arthur Goldberg, the inquisitive U.S. delegate, or another Westerner tries to get down to the work of the conference. Review the "implementation" of the Helsinki pact, including human rights.

Day after day Vorontsov has to sit there before all Europe and look ridiculous. A Western delegate told us cheerily. Indeed, the spectacle of the Soviet Union hanging on its own rope is not entirely unpleasant even to such Eastern European states as Hungary, Poland and Romania.

After Goldberg (derisively called "the judge" by Soviet diplomats here) castigated the Soviet claim of "intervention" as "a complete distortion of the letter and spirit" of the Helsinki agreements, Romanian delegate Valeriu Ispăciuc conspicuously strode over to shake hands and congratulate him. There are other examples of restrained Eastern European glees at Soviet discomfiture.

Unmistakable Soviet pressure tactics, a trademark of the Kremlin's workaday diplomacy, go beyond hints of a brutal public trial for Shcharansky. When the West German delegate raised polite questions about Soviet Helsinki obligations to repatriate tens of thousands of Volga Germans, Vorontsov replied that if the German "thinks that by in-

freedom of both speech and press, and to the same end: public enlightenment. The press has no greater rights than others, except for the practical point that in a complex society it acts as the public's agent for information.

"Prior restraints on speech and publication," Chief Justice Burger said in the Nebraska case, "are the most serious and the least tolerable infringement on First Amendment rights." If so, that must be because of what they do to the interest of the public, not the press alone. The Chaos lawsuit is just one example of a general principle, but it is hard to imagine a case in which possible damage to fair trial would be more plainly outweighed by the actual damage of prior restraint.

The same Senate committee that asked Helms about the CIA rule in Chile and got a false answer asked him about domestic surveillance and got a deceptive one. That the Department of Justice should be acting to keep the facts from the public is impossible to understand.

Moscow's Underbelly

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

BELGRADE.—Yuri Vorontsov, Soviet delegate at the European security conference, threatened last week to "break up" the conference after Western countries pointedly attacked the Prague trial of Charter-77 dissidents. But despite rising Soviet embarrassment a Soviet walkout is highly improbable.

The reason is that the Belgrade conference, permeated with political surveillance and irony, is "Brezhnev's baby"—the fruit of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's crowning achievement. That achievement, now producing very bitter fruit indeed for the Russians, was the European Security and Cooperation Agreement, signed at Helsinki in 1975. The follow-up meeting here of European states, plus the United States and Canada, is supposed to be examining how well or badly the Helsinki agreements are being carried out—including the human rights guarantees.

Self-Torture

Although held under Brezhnev's imprimatur, the follow-up conference has become a unique and, for the West, rewarding demonstration of Soviet self-torture. Unable to walk out when the West politely touches the exposed nerve of Soviet human rights (the diplomacy here is vintage Congress of Vienna), Vorontsov mumbles feeble threats of a break-up. The real threats are coming from Moscow where a new trial may be cooking for Anatoli Shcharansky.

Strong hints of a Shcharansky trial, following the Prague trial of Charter-77 dissidents, seem to be calculated for their blackmail effect on this conference.

Thus, the Kremlin is saying that either the West (mainly the United States) shuts up about human rights or Shcharansky is doomed in a spy-trial looking him to U.S. journalists. Shcharansky, like the stars of the Charter-77 dissidents and of jailed Soviet citizens Yuri Orlov and

Alexander Ginzburg, was to use a provision of the Helsinki agreement to try to monitor Soviet performance on the human rights pledges it made at Helsinki.

These pledges, signed by Brezhnev, "confirm the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights"—which is exactly what the dissidents tried to do when they established their Helsinki "monitoring" groups.

In the teeth of that Helsinki guarantee, Vorontsov has become a ridiculous figure crying "intervention" in Soviet internal affairs whenever Arthur Goldberg, the inquisitive U.S. delegate, or another Westerner tries to get down to the work of the conference. Review the "implementation" of the Helsinki pact, including human rights.

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John Dornberg From Munich:

The sudden upsurge in registered conscientious objectors does not come as entirely unexpected...

MUNICH.—Reports of rightist generals and neo-Nazi lieutenants notwithstanding, those who worry about the Bundeswehr or suspect the West German government of harboring unduly martial inclinations can rest more easily these days.

The times when the male German heart beat faster and his step quickened to the cadenced tune of a march, or maidens beamed and swooned at the sight of uniformed and bemedaled warriors, seem at last to be over. In fact, to judge from the worried remarks of Defense Minister Georg Leber and other military experts the other day, the problem may be that West Germany's current young generation could be too pacifistic. Either that, or it is shaping up as a generation of bug-outs.

Trend

At the present rate, Leber told an assemblage of fellow Social Democrats in Leverkusen, so many draft-eligible young men are registering as conscientious objectors and choosing the alternative of 18 months' compulsory civilian service to 15 months as draftees that the Bundeswehr may have trouble filling its ranks in the not too distant future.

During the 75-day period between Aug. 1 and Oct. 15, he said, 18,000 potential draftees registered as conscientious objectors—six times as many as during the same period last year.

If that trend continues, it has been estimated, an average of 22,000 young West Germans annually will refuse to serve in uniform, leaving only 212,000 in the draft pool—or 7,000 short of the yearly requirement—with which to fill the Bundeswehr's ranks.

The sudden upsurge in registered conscientious objectors does not come as entirely unexpected. It was precipitated by a new law which took effect on Aug. 1 and which Leber and the left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP) fought through the Bundestag last spring over the dogged resistance of the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU-CSU).

Instead of having to prove and answer searching questions about their feelings of conscience before panels of three draft-board examiners, the measure allows prospective recruits to merely declare their objector status on a return postcard when they receive their induction notice.

From that moment on they are automatically exempt from military duty, but obligated, instead, to spend 18 months in compulsory "substitute service" at the same pay as military draftees—which coincidentally was increased last Wednesday from about \$250 to \$3 per day.

The civilian service usually entails social and welfare work as orderlies and aides in psychiatric hospitals and homes for

the retarded or labor on rehabilitation and conservation projects. Next to the treaties implementing Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik in the early 1970s or last year's abortion and divorce reforms, there have been few measures so controversial and few that have delineated the philosophical differences between the coalition and opposition more clearly than this one.

It was not that conscientious objection had been disallowed in the past. Quite the contrary. The Constitution specifically provides for it, and 35,000 young West Germans have been registering as conscientious objectors annually in recent years. But the SPD-FDP coalition maintained that the previous law, appearing before examining commissions, which cross-questioned recruits on their beliefs, demeaning and often humiliating and that many of the boys made up locally, had displayed bias and prejudice against objectors.

The CDU-CSU, on the other hand, contended that abolishing the examination, and thus would lead to a flood of dodgers for reasons other than conscience, weaken the Bundeswehr, threaten West German defense capabilities, and be unfair to the majority of the country's young men who will be serving and, if need be, fighting and dying for the nation.

The debate, protracted for two years, raised—sometimes explicitly—all the old arguments and many of the long-festering ideological disputes between left and right here.

It was, after all, the SPD's early 1950s which militantly opposed and attempted to expel West German rearmament membership in NATO. Granted, that was long. The Social Democrats not changed their position and form in the latter half of the decade, but for the past years that they have been power have run the De Ministry with unequivocal militancy and sterling efficiency. Indeed, it has been charged that Leber, a member of the right wing, stands too much

But in an argument like one over conscientious objection, the ghost of the past preys on the opposition with a brutal convenience target. Conversely, it was just a to portray the CDU-CSU bunch of saber-rattling risks.

No sooner had the bill of the Bundestag than the opposition filed suit to test its constitutionality before the Sup Court in Karlsruhe, a doh has used effectively against legislation that it could not in parliament. The court is expected to hand down a verdict at the end of this month.

Meanwhile, with Leber's admitting to possible many difficulties and to an inability to number of conscientious objectors that went far beyond his expectations and predict the CDU-CSU is enjoying delightful "we-told-you-so."

There is one aspect of and ity to the statistics, however, dramatic increase in the number of declared objectors since last year, some Social Democrats Defense Ministry sources be may be due to that times high-court decision.

Fear that the new law will have prompted a flood of conscientious objectors registers before the court rules. Only the future—and in ratification of the law—will wide an answer. But in the meantime it is that those in Europe—East West—and elsewhere who still haunted by the ghost of Germanic goose step can solace and put some of fears to rest.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but prefer will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Proceedings Now Televised

Cameras Prod Canadian MPs To Sharpen Speeches, Style

By Jack Egan

OTTAWA, Nov. 7 (WP).—The House of Commons began televising its daily deliberations and debates two weeks ago and already have had reservations seem to declare the effort a success.

Not only viewers in Ottawa, but also those who have cable television transmission have been able to follow the proceedings live. Television networks, however, have access to films from Parliament for nightly newscasts.

Despite the fact that the presence of cameras has increased the posturing of members of Parliament, some subtle and not-

so-subtle changes have, in fact, taken place in the proceedings. The opposition's questioning of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his Cabinet is felt to be sharper and the answers more responsive. More members also are trying to take part in the discussions.

Shorter Speeches

Speeches are said to be shorter and more to the point. The use of "damn," the strongest expletive formerly heard, seems to have disappeared, and the dress of certain members is becoming smarter.

"I spoke the other day with a gray suit and a dark tie on, and my God, I looked like an undertaker, so I'll not wear that combination again," said Jack Ellis, a Conservative member from Hastings, Ontario.

Stanley Knowles, a member of the minority New Democratic party representing North Center, Winnipeg, thinks "the speeches are better" and that Mr. Trudeau and others have been forced to be more accommodating.

"In one case the Prime Minister was asked a question," Mr. Knowles said, "and he passed with a wave of his hand to a parliamentary secretary. The member got up for the second time, expressed a little annoyance, and said, 'I want the Prime Minister to answer this,' and the Prime Minister got up. I'm telling you that prior to television, he would not have bothered."

Question Periods

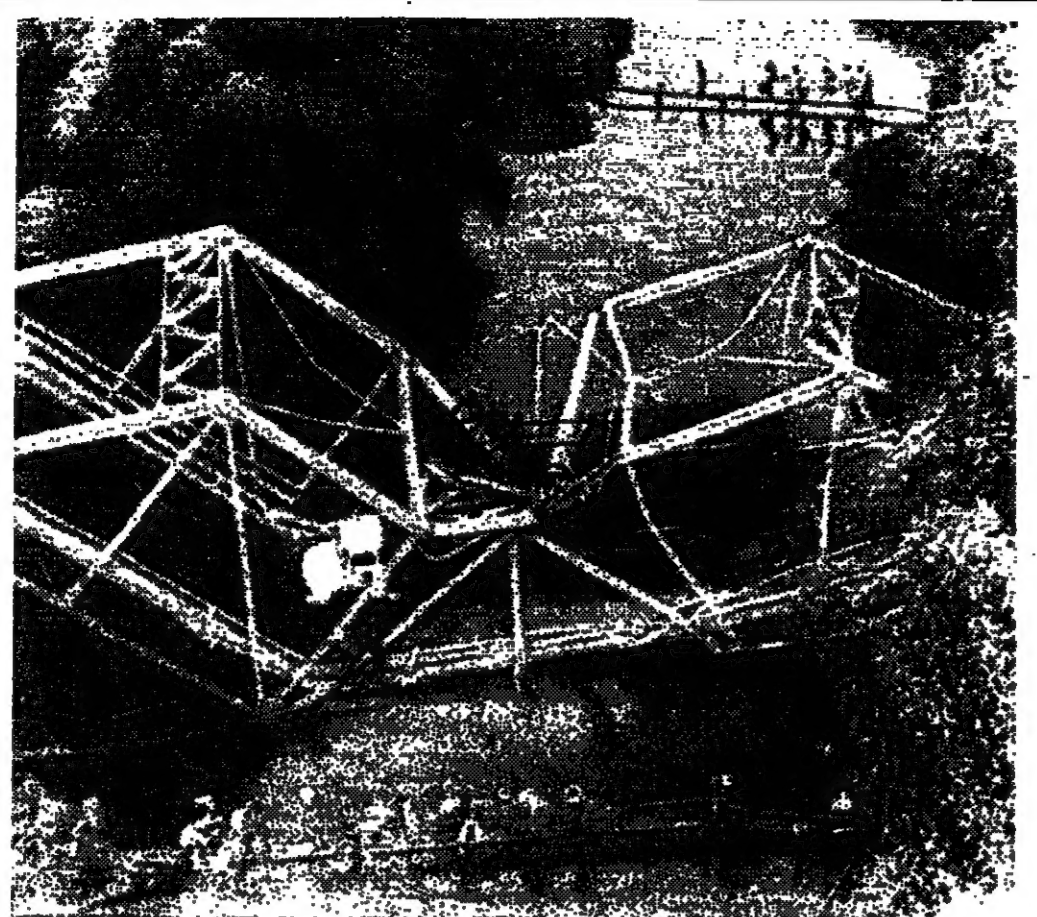
The most significant change seems to involve the question period. In the past, the questioning was generally limited to members of the opposition, demanding that the Cabinet account for its actions. The so-called "backbenchers" in the ruling party, who have little say in policy matters, kept silent during those periods.

Because the confrontational aspects of the question period also make good television, however, the backbenchers have begun to ask questions in a bid to impress their constituents.

Most complaints about the cameras relate primarily to technical aspects, such as the glare and heat of the lights.

The filming of the proceedings, which began Oct. 17, is under the control of Parliament. The technical director and cameraman are employees of Parliament. There are eight cameras, two on each wall.

The Canadian Parliament, like the U.S. Congress, had considered televising its proceedings for many years and approved it last spring. The U.S. Congress is still debating the question.



DISCONNECTION—The truck towing a crane was too much for the bridge connecting Santa Rosa and San Leonardo in Nueva Ecija Province, north of Manila. The needs of pedestrians, however, were met at once by fashioning of footbridges.

Seoul Said Set to Let U.S. Meet Bribe Figure

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Nov. 7 (WP).—South Korea and the United States will announce agreement this week to have Tonggum Park interviewed in the U.S. Embassy here, sources said here today.

However, the sources said, an arrangement for a detailed interrogation of Mr. Park is not yet in sight and may take a long time to negotiate even if he is willing to submit to questioning. Mr. Park is a key figure in probes of influence-buying in the U.S. Congress.

A date for Mr. Park's preliminary interview was not disclosed.

U.S. Rejects Holding UN Session in Manila

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 7 (AP).—The United States today rejected as "not appropriate" a Filipino offer to hold the 33rd session of the General Assembly in the Philippines next year.

"On the financial point alone, we feel that it would be a pretty expensive undertaking," a U.S. official said. "It simply is not a very good idea." A UN expert has estimated that the holding of the three-month session in Manila would cost more than \$200 million.

After Arrival From Mozambique

Refugees Stage Live-In at Lisbon Airport

By Marvyn Howe

LISBON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Portuguese refugees from Mozambique cluster in the international airport's arrival hall here and speak of the racism, arrests, shortages and other hardships that led to their departure. The women wear light cotton skirts and blouses and plastic sandals, they shiver in the November chill.

More than 200 of these refugees have been occupying the hall for several days as squatters because they have nowhere else to go. These are the latest arrivals from Mozambique who came here after the official cutoff date for refugees two months ago.

Portugal granted independence to Mozambique, which is situated on the southeast coast of Africa, on Sept. 7, 1974, after a guerrilla war waged by a black liberation organization known by the acronym of Frelimo. The decision to relinquish the African colony was made by Portugal's new rulers after a coup in April, 1974. A year later, Portugal decided to grant independence to Angola, another of its African colonies.

Assistance Ending

The Portuguese government has given food and lodging to nearly a million refugees from its former African colonies in the two years since their independence but has now decided to end the practice. The refugees, however, still keep coming and the newcomers say that they will remain at the airport until they are provided housing.

Each family has staked out a small enclave for itself, defined by suitcases and crates that contain its meager belongings. A Roman Catholic church in Lisbon has lent them mattresses and blankets and has offered facilities to cook their meals. They have been allowed to send their children to a nearby school.

These are the Portuguese who remained in newly independent Mozambique and tried to get along or were so poor that they could not leave earlier. They are mostly whites, mulattoes or of Goan origin, from Portugal's former Indian territory. They do not know what they will do with their lives, but they all agree they do not want to go back to Mozambique.

"There is no future for us in Mozambique," said Antonio Mesquita, a 36-year-old Portuguese shop worker who spoke to visitors at the airport camp. Mr. Mesquita went to Mozambique at the age of 2 with his family and later married a black Mozambican woman. They have a 6-year-old boy.

"We left Mozambique because of the racism," Mr. Mesquita said. "They called me a colonialist because I am white and insulted my wife, Maria Elisa. We've been married 13 years but they didn't want her to leave even though she has a Portuguese passport."

He said that black women married to white men were called prostitutes and that they and their children were frequently threatened. It is difficult for whites to get jobs, he said, adding that newspaper advertisements in Mozambique generally seek only Mozambicans.

Racism, Discrimination

The Goan refugees also complained of racism and discrimination. "The Mozambicans used to tell my husband he was not needed, that he should go home," said Bruna Aurora Vaz, 30. She is a Goan, as is her husband, Miguel Luis Fernandes, who has spent most of his 46 years in Mozambique. They have a boy, 10, and two girls, aged 9 and 5.

The Fernandes family finally left because of the children's schooling. The children were taught only politics and were

made to work in the fields, Mrs. Fernandes said.

Another reason they and other Portuguese decided to leave was the food shortages they encountered. Mrs. Fernandes told how she used to get up at 1 a.m. to stand in line at the butcher shop to get meat for the children. There were also long lines for rice and potatoes and often she could not get fish or cooking oil.

The main reason that most of the refugees gave for leaving, however, was fear of indiscriminate arrest. Carolina Rodrigues da Silva, a 50-year-old Goan widow, said that her cousin, a store manager, had been arrested and held for three months without a formal charge.

Arrested Without Reason

"We liked Mozambique very much, but in the end we were scared and had to keep our mouths shut," said Maria Firmina Mendonca, a 38-year-old Portuguese. She said that she knew 30 persons who had been arrested and held for months at a time for no apparent reason.

Her husband, David dos Santos Lopes, who worked for the Maputo Railroad, said that they feared blind vengeance. He gave as an example a mine accident three months ago after which Mozambican workers killed eight Portuguese technicians, although the Portuguese were said not to have been responsible.

There were also stories of other hardships, particularly the lack of medical care. Mrs. Lopes used to work as a medical assistant in a hospital, but said that now there were practically no doctors or dentists. Her daughter almost died, she said, because she had been given the wrong vaccination.

Her husband estimated that there were only about 2,000 Portuguese left in Mozambique, who he said will probably also get out as soon as they can get passports and money.



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A Cookbook to Support Châteaux

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Jacqueline Onassis's favorite dish, she says, is garden tomato soup; Brigitte Bardot's is a garlic-stuffed, rustic omelet; Princess Napoleon likes an exotic salad; and Alan Shepard prefers hot buttered rum. As for Princess Grace she recommends a Riviera classic, pissaladière.

Those and some 200 other recipes given a cross-section of celebrities fill up "Les Petits Plats et les Grands" (a pun on cuisine and personalities), a new book put together by Princess Laure de Beauvau-Craon and Mrs. Alejo Vidal-Quadras.

The book was brought out recently with much fanfare at

Faucheron, with more than the usual collision of personalities, all eager to see their names and recipes in print. The Countess de Paris never stopped autographing, nor did Hubert de Givenchy (his favorite is curried cauliflower), Marc Bohan (sauté strasbourgaise) and the Duchess of Bedford (chicken Romanoff).

Profits to Foundation

All profits are to go to the Demeure Historique. A foundation that dates back to 1924, it preserves, cares for and recently started promoting thousands of privately owned châteaux and churches in France. The foundation's president is Prince Marc de Beauvau-Craon. He has a direct interest in the book since he is married to one of the authors.

The princess, a smiling, soft-spoken and dedicated person, said she got the idea of the book "at a dinner party at the British Embassy. Mrs. Vidal Quadras (a former Paris-Match journalist) was there, too, and people were talking about problems castle owners have in England and the need for us to become more active."

The work on the book started 18 months ago and, the princess said, "People were amused and

extremely kind. The more famous they were, the easier it was. Foreigners, Americans especially, were very sensitive to France's beautiful monuments."

"On the whole, we got more than the usual share of chocolate cakes and *fide gras* recipes," the princess said, with a smile.

Some people took their contributions seriously and sent their recipes, as requested, in longhand. Among them were the Countess de Paris and Brigitte Bardot, whose starts with: "I, personally, love country food. And it ends with, 'Try it. C'est très bon.'"

Mrs. Onassis explained that she chose an American dish because she figured the princess would get lots of French ones. Similarly, Ingrid Bergman sent a Swedish recipe. Raymond Loewy compromised with a *Velouté Minnesota-Périgord*, a Midwest recipe with a slight French accent. Comedian Marie Bell took the trouble of writing her *Côtes d'Azur Alexandrins*, in verse and as a spoof of a passage in Racine's "Athalia." As for Baron Edouard de Rothschild, who has most likely never been around a stove, he came through but made it a challenge with a *Pain de Cervelle de Chamois et de Cerf*. (It calls for chamois and deer brains.)

Some of the most interesting recipes obviously came from professionals. Roger Maxime's maitre d'hôtel, recommends one of the house's specialties, *Poulet aux Concombres*; Paul Boucse, *Gratin de Macaroni, Petrossian*, of caviar fame, *Filets de Sole au Caviar*; and Raymond Thuillier (of the Oustau de Baumanière) *Poularde à l'Estragon et à la Crème*.

120 Francs

Published by Denoël, the handsomely illustrated book costs 120 francs and sold 350 copies (out of a 7,000 first edition) at the inaugural party. Besides raising money, the Beauvau-Craons hope to alert reputedly blasé French public opinion and make enough commotion for the government



Princess Laure de Beauvau-Craon with recipe book.

to make donations tax deductible. Long jealous of their privacy, French château owners are getting more organized. Some 400 are now joining forces, and since 1976, they have been offering tourists a choice of 16 circuits, mostly concentrated in the west of France. "The east," the princess explained, "had so many invasions that there are very few monuments left there."

One of the handsomest, Harvot, near Nancy in Lorraine, has belonged to the Beauvau-Craon

family since the beginning of the 18th century. The owners are particularly proud of two rooms, a bedroom and a sitting room, filled with Louis Philippe's personal furniture—a gift of the king to one of the owner's aunts, the Countess du Cayla, for whom the monarch had what the French tactfully call a "penchant."

The Demeure Historique can be reached for further information at 55 Quai de la Tourneille, Paris 5. Telephone: 329-02-85.

ART IN BRUSSELS

Europe's: Albrecht Dürer and Jugendstil, Palais des Beaux Arts. Twelve Since '45, Fine Arts Museum. All through Nov. 27.

Europe's, the cultural festival held in Belgium every two years and built around a different Common Market country each time, this season features West Germany.

Because of a friendly but strongly competitive rivalry between the areas that make up the Federal Republic, each region has tried to outdo the others, and the public benefits from an impressive program in art, music, ballet, opera, cinema, theater. There is so much that it has been possible to spread the events all around Belgium, although the core is concentrated in Brussels.

Two of the main plastic arts shows, Albrecht Dürer and Jugendstil, are in the Palais des Beaux Arts. Each uses different techniques to conjure up an era or a mood.

The Albrecht Dürer exhibition is an evocation of life in the 16th century Low Countries to illustrate the travel journal kept by

the artist throughout his year's exploratory voyage in 1520. There are paintings by his contemporaries and by artists influenced by his work, which was already well known in Europe, two or three works by Dürer himself, as well as lots of original drawings, historical paraphernalia, documents and trivia.

It all shows the artist as traveler, curious collector, businessman and respected international painter.

The drawback to this presentation is that for those not closely acquainted with the artist's journal, it could seem a bewildering miscellany of objects and art without careful consultation of the thorough catalogue.

One showcase contains a small stuffed green parrot, an allusion to a real bird presented to Dürer's wife in Antwerp. With his special interest in natural history he appreciated the gift although he noted the price she had to pay for a cage.

A beautifully made model ship is a faithful replica of the class of three-masted schooner Dürer would have traveled in from Antwerp to the Dutch islands and reveals the passage in his journal of a hazardous sea trip to North Holland to inspect a huge beached whale. He arrived too late to see the monster, but an anonymous artist who reached the scene in time has left a splendid portrait of the mammal surrounded by curious citizens in their 16th-century tall hats and

JAZZ Berlin Presents a Bright Face

By Michael Zwernin

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The Berlin Jazz-Tage (Jazz Days), which ended yesterday, is the most interesting festival in Europe. What makes it interesting is the fact that it is off the circuit.

European festivals usually amortize huge transportation costs involved in flying personnel and equipment over from America by spinning off their attractions to other festivals or individual promoters. Thus the same package may appear in 20 cities within the same month.

While this makes economic sense, it leads to musical stagnation. It is difficult for new people to break in. The same groups, generally big names, get all the work and they become tired playing night after night in the same order, listening to each other play the same tunes.

Some smaller festivals, such as the one at Nancy in France, put together interesting lineups but they cannot afford to bring musicians long distances. They have a European emphasis.

Berlin, in the words of musical director George Grunz, "reflects the full scale of the contemporary scene... old and new, East and West."

A Subsidy

This policy is made possible by a subsidy from West Berlin covering 25 per cent of the cost. Population is still falling here. It is also aging; more than 50 per cent is over 50. Heavy state subsidies for the arts help attract people in their vital years to the city.

No compromise is made with geographical or economic logic. This leads to bizarre odysseys. Stanley Turrentine's band flew in from San Diego Saturday, played

a one-hour set Saturday night and flew out again early yesterday for a date in Phoenix last night.

There were nine concerts over five days. There was something for everybody. Willie Dixon's blues. Turrentine's funk. Shelley Manne's mainstream quintet featuring Lee Konitz. George Russell and the Swedish Radio Jazz Orchestra. Gerry Mulligan. Le Percussion de Strasbourg featuring David Friedman on vibes. Herbie Hancock playing solo acoustic piano.

New Face

Principally the festival revealed the bright new face of jazz, which is going through a fertile period right now, a period of reflection and assimilation. The avant-garde is no longer afraid to utilize material from the past.

Relatively unknown musicians such as Arnie Lawrence and Hal Galper represent a new school all the more exciting for its traditional base. Pianist Joanne Braden and guitarist John Scofield are others. Their joy, in the challenge of playing for a large audience in prestigious Berlin Philharmonic Hall, was evident in both general good humor and high-quality, honest music. Being flown all the way from New York to Berlin for one concert is bound to build confidence.

Lawrence has developed a highly personal, emotionally varied form consisting of collective freedom within what he calls "a succession of doors." His alto saxophone playing goes from Johnny Hodges to Ornette Coleman, back and forth, an eclecticism which is adjusted to fit the specific "door" through which he allows the other musicians to pass in their own time, space and style.

One of the doors is called "Prayer," and its Semitic airs led

one musician to name the piece "Jewaz."

Lawrence was with Blood Sweat and Tears, Chico Hamilton and, for five years, Doc Severin's "Tonight Show" band. He now devotes himself exclusively to his new music which has never been recorded, and he teaches to support his wife and four children.

Time Arrived

Pianist-arranger Hal Galper has been around awhile as a sideman with Sam Rivers, Chet Baker and Cannonball Adderley, among others. It would seem that his time has arrived. His linear, often beautifully constructed lines evoked some astonishing solos from the Brecker Brothers, featuring with Galper's group.

Randy and Mike Brecker, trumpet and tenor saxophone, respectively, are well known backup horns for pop and rock acts such as James Brown, John Taylor and Johnny Winter. They do not often get a chance to stretch out as they did in Brecker's playing, combined with Galper's tunes and arrangements, resulted in some urgent, hard-hitting improvisations that brought out the house.

One sour note: George Duke, former keyboard man with Patti Zappa's Mothers of Invention. Duke is currently big in the electronic dance music milieu. His go-go girls wriggling in jumping around to a kindergarten lowered the otherwise sensitive tone.

Not all the concerts were in out. It is hoped that such comprehensive and adventurous programming will in the future attract more people to a festival where they can get a really comprehensive picture of what is happening in jazz.

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Günther Fruhtrunk's "Composition in Black and White" at "12 Since '45" in Brussels.

ruffs, breeches rolled up raffishly. The bones of the exhibition is the painting of St. Jerome, lent by the Lisbon Museum, painted by Dürer during his year in the Netherlands and often mentioned in the journal as his best work. For this remarkable head, he used a 93-year-old man as a model, and turned a conventional religious personage into a living human being with a shrewdly thoughtful expression, cap pushed back on his head to help him concentrate.

Dürer's own self-portrait at the age of 28 is in the show, the long, self-possessed face framed in red-gold singlets with moustache and beard to match. A roomful of Dürer original drawings makes up a rich souvenir album—people he met, cities he visited, architectural features that caught his interest, landscapes.

A magnificent, cumbersome, all-wood antique press, needing three acolytes to work it, turns out Dürer prints on the spot, which helps to authenticate the atmosphere.

A parallel exhibition of Jugendstil, the German version of art nouveau, crams in so much that at times it seems like a stroll through a large department store with glassware, tableware, silverware, china, ceramics, furniture, posters and paintings. The small sculptures in bronze and silver are baroque in a special way, managing to convey ferocious energy and dreamy romanticism in carving and theme.

Historically, one of the most interesting sections is the stained glass, not designed for churches but for homes. Intended to shed a warm and gentle glow in part of a room, they were used to create intimacy, to filter harsh daylight through color and pattern. A number of art nouveau houses still survive in Brussels, many with whole windows or small panes inset above doors or in alcoves in just these willowy, fluidly romantic designs and colors.

Another of the minor arts stimulated into a renewal of inspiration during the period of Jugendstil was decorative pottery. This, too, proved a short-lived resistance as supplies of pottery gradually faded away and workshops closed down.

The pieces in the show have an unexpected lightness and opulence of figurative pattern. A pewter coffee pot embossed with a design of fish and flowers, and a flowing-edged tray with a poppy-flower motif, are little works of art that must have brightened daily life. The porcelain is made to catch attention: lavishly colored, sculptural, with gleaming patinas, birds, humans, animals, belong to their Jugendstil setting. An arrogant white tom turkey, a peacock with a tail like a bridal veil of rich plumage, tea services, flower vases and plates are all crafted as if destined for royal palaces.

"Twelve Since '45," strictly 20th-century exhibition, brings 137 works by 12 German artists, all producing most of their work

since 1945. Six of the chosen are an older generation of artists, among them some lent to exhibit by Nazi decrees, are contemporary artists. All in the pure painting tradition, largely excluded, making smoothly constructed pictures with all the wrinkles of interesting work from Old Fröhlich shows his progress from Russian-inspired communism, which places shapes, symbols in defined areas, to strong, pushing thrusts of his latest color abstractions.

Artists' men—joined, we have a recognizable index of quality of toughness, even of guilt, that hits his painting of blindness into involvement.

This exhibition has had a split into two areas, which will lead to confusion. One part, the main hall of the Fine Museum, the rest downtown, the temporary exhibition space.

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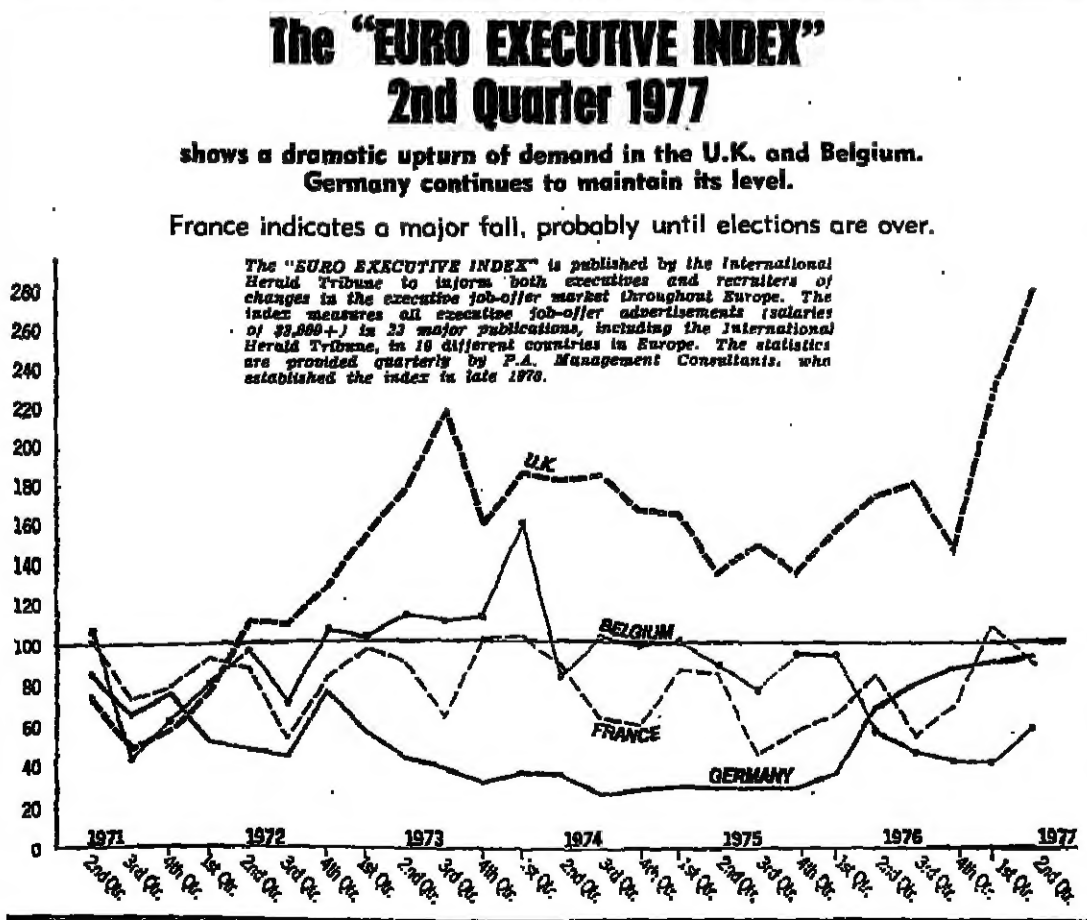
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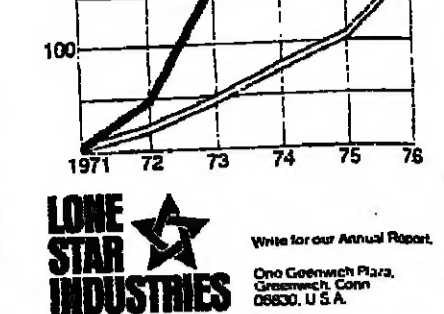
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London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

	Nov. 7, 1977		Previous	
	Today		Yesterday	
	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars:				
spot	666	666.50	651	651
3 months	658	658.50	642	642
Aluminum spot	(335.50)	335.50	641	641
3 months	647.50	648	632.50	632
Inc: spot	6,930	6,930	7,030	7,030
3 months	6,730	6,740	6,798	6,798
Lead: spot	347.75	350.25	351	351
3 months	355	356.50	373	373
Inc: spot	286	284	287	287
3 months	290.50	291	286.50	286
Live: spot	271.90	272	271.76	272
3 months	275.40	275.50	275.30	275

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
Nov. 7, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Prev (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	181.25	97.75	97.90-97.95	97.75
May	114	112.75	112.10-113.10	113.80
Nov	126.50	116.50	116.10-116.50	119.70
Aug	125.75	124	122.90-124	124.60
Oct	127.25	126.50	126.90-129	127.50
Dec	132.75	132	131.60-131.75	132.75
Mar		Not traded	132.75-136	136.10
	1,864 lots of 50 tons.			
COCOA				
Dec	2518	2470	2462-2478	2476
May	2044	2036	2042-2044	2040
Nov	1821	1805	1808-1810	1815.50
Jul	1730	1715	1720-1722	1728
Sept	1685	1675	1675-1685	1675

	1966	1970	1971
COFFEE	1,567 lots of 10 tons.		

Nov	1915	1878	1865-1870	1771
Jan	1830	1775	1790-1794	1680
Mar	1675	1610	1650-1660	1528

	1995	1996	1997-1998	1999
May	1595	1540	1570-1580	1435
July	1550	1495	1535-1545	1435
Aug	1540	1495	1525-1535	1420
Sep	1510	1465	1495-1500	1380
Dec	1526	lots of 5 tons.		

Paris Commodities			
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)			
Nov. 7, 1977			
	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
SUGAR			
Dec	906	908	897-900
Jan	—	—	900-912
Mar	920	905	900-908

July	—	—	950-959
Aug	985	980	965-975
Oct	—	—	1012-1025
			1000-1030

Nov	55 lots of 50 tons.		
COCOA		2122	2125-2128

Dec	2155	2153	1830-1831
Mar	18-0	1850	1715-1737
May	17-0	—	1681-
July	—	—	-1720
Sep	—	—	-1530
Dec	40 lots of 10 tons.	—	—

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 7, 1977

	Price		
	Yen		
Asahi Glass	354	Matsui E Write	
Canon	357	Mitsubi Corp	
Daicel Ind Print	526	Mitsubi Hvy	

Full Photo	818	Atsuta
Hitachi	186	Nippon Elec
Honda Motor	532	Sharp
Yamaha	273	Shiseido

Japan Air L	2,360	Sony Corp
Kansai El Pwr	1,090	Sumitomo Ba
	557	Taisho Mach

Kao Soap	437	Takada
Kirin Brewery	278	Teljin
Kornafsu	283	Tokyo Marine
Kubota	596	Toray
Matsui Ind		Toyoda

International Stock Indexes			
	Yest	Prev	High
Amsterdam	87.20	87.40	89.50
Osaka	89.38	89.49	107.80

London 30	480.40	476.20	549.2
London 500	226.62	224.06	248.3
500	80.88	81.58	74.0

Paris	91.44	91.09	112.5
Sydney	443.81	466.56	460.5

Tokyo (a)	374.61	375.61	390.51
Tokyo (a)	5034.28	5030.51	5287.51
Zurich	318.70	319.00	327.51

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(now known as Rockwood International, Inc.)**

Rockwood National Corporation ("Rockwood") is offering \$105 in \$400 principal amount of its Convertible Income Debentures due January 1, 1993 for each \$1,000 principal amount of 5% Guaranteed Convertible Debentures due 1988 ("Debentures") of Levin-Townsend International Corporation ("Levin-Townsend"). Soliciting Dealers will be paid \$10 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures tendered and acquired by Rockwood pursuant to the terms of the Exchange Offer.

Debentures are to be tendered to Citytrust, 961 Main Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut 06602 (Exchange Agent) and should be accompanied by a check for the face value of the Debentures. The Exchange Agent has already completed and executed letter of transmittal.

Rockwood is soliciting tenders of all outstanding debentures of Levin-Townsend International Inc., Rockwood Computer Corporation and American Equities Inc. (formerly known as National Equities, Inc. and American Equities Inc.) in total amount of \$36,050,000. Rockwood will not accept tenders of debentures tendered unless at least \$25,235,000 (70%) of the outstanding debentures are validly tendered and such debentures tendered may be withdrawn at any time prior thereto. If 85% or more, in the aggregate, of the outstanding debentures are validly tendered, the consummation of the Exchange Offer will be mandatory.

**THE EXCHANGE OFFER WILL EXPIRE AT 5:00 P.M.,
NEW YORK CITY TIME ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1984.
THE EXCHANGE OFFER WILL NOT BE EXTENDED.**

Copies of the Prospectus and a letter of transmittal may be obtained
Ulrich Peter Walder

Bahnhofstrasse 94
P. O. Box 2175
8023 Zurich, Switzerland
Tel. (01) 211 3969 (call collect) Telex: 845-58631

Questions and requests for assistance should be directed to:

ROCKWOOD NATIONAL CORPORATION

33 West Tarrytown Road
Elmsford, New York 10523
Tel. (914) 592-3100 (call collect) TWX 710-567-124

November 8, 1977

NOMURA
Tokyo, Japan

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., L.
Paris

NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
Amsterdam, London

NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt

NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A.
Geneva

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2
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2130	13%	inImp	2.0	1.8	3	21	4
2140	13%	inMulti	1.0	1.3	40	41	21
2150	13%	inPars	1.0	1.3	4	44	21
2160	13%	inRct	2.0	3.3	13	4	6
2170	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2180	61	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2190	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2200	41	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2210	41	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2220	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2230	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2240	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2250	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2260	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2270	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2280	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2290	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2300	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2310	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2320	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2330	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2340	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2350	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2360	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2370	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2380	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2390	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2400	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2410	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2420	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2430	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2440	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2450	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2460	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2470	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2480	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2490	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2500	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2510	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2520	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2530	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2540	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2550	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2560	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2570	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2580	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2590	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2600	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2610	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2620	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2630	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2640	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2650	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2660	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2670	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2680	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2690	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2700	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2710	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2720	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2730	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6
2740	36%	inTract	1.7	5.7	798	30%	6

[illegible][illegible]

2%	1%	LM1 Inv	4	2	2
2%	64%	LTIV	4	5	4
2%	10%	LTIV	50	6	0
10	104%	LTIVA	35	3	1
14%	19%	LACGAS	1.65	8.1	7
23%	17%	LACGAS	1.22	1.4	6
24%	12	LineBRV	3	19	12
13%	13	LineBR	106	3	1
11%	7%	LineWCh	4.3	4.5	9
17%	15%	LeaSRsd	40	4.2	5
25%	3%	LeaSRs	0.275	9	1
35%	2	Lease	1.6	6.8	8
21%	13%	LeaSDN	1.01	49	21
23%	17%	LeaSONA	1	5.4	5
3%	1	LEBHGALY	6	3	2
3%	3%	Lebnn	1.25	12	1
7%	5%	Lebnnr	9	14	6
24%	21%	Lenx	1	4.48	8
7%	10%	LevF	50.5	5.3	9
13	10	LevFDC	1	1	1
14	12	LevFin	75.8	5.1	4

(Continued on next page)

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

1996 Low 1110+ +5	3300 C. Tang A	\$11	1094	1099+ +5	13900 Pamour A	\$579	579	+5+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	13975 Pen Can P	\$5356	5359	3099+ +4
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	200 Patton H V	\$15	15	15+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	710 Pembina	\$40	430	430+ +3
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	700 Peirson	\$194	194	194+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1997 Pine Point	\$27	244	249+ +3
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	100 Pines	\$247	247	247+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	600 Placer	\$1194	1194	1194
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1100 Ram	\$174	1174	1194+ +4
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Rasth A	\$1579	1579	1579+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Read Oak	\$14	14	14+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2300 Revnu Prp	\$7	67	67
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	200 Scota A	\$914	914	914
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	440 Sheriff A	\$45	450	425+ +5
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1330 Shells	\$1919	1919	1919
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Simmer	\$14	14	14+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	600 Slater SH	\$7	67	67
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Southern	\$2014	2014	2014+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	5400 Steelco A	\$234	234	234+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	14000 Tames	\$247	247	247+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	440 Tick Cor	\$59	59	59
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	445 Tick Cor	\$430	445	450
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1600 Tex Can	\$294	294	294+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	100 Thom B	\$1174	1174	1174
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	7347 Tor Dm Bk	\$1674	1674	1674+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	36000 Tostar B	\$1114	1114	1114+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2222 Traders	\$164	164	164
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	515 Tires At	\$94	94	94+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	34427 Trn Cn PL	\$1514	1514	1514+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	11400 Union	\$194	194	194
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	200 U Keno	\$9	94	9+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	5200 U S Steel	\$1094	1094	1094
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	5400 Upp Con	\$190	192	192+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	4700 Van Der	\$13	310	310+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	400 Westboro	\$29	29	29+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	4000 Voyager P	\$1074	1074	1074+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	4700 Webster	\$114	114	114+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1150 Webster	\$124	124	124+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	700 Wins	\$29	29	29+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Woodard A	\$13	144	144
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	3000 Wyf Bear	\$35	300	300+ +5
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	3000 Yalco	\$124	124	124+ +1
Total sales 4,181,574 shares								

1996 Low 1110+ +5	3300 C. Tang A	\$11	1094	1099+ +5	13900 Pamour A	\$579	579	+5+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	13975 Pen Can P	\$5356	5359	3099+ +4
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	200 Patton H V	\$15	15	15+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	710 Pembina	\$40	430	430+ +3
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	700 Peirson	\$194	194	194+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1997 Pine Point	\$27	244	249+ +3
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	100 Pines	\$247	247	247+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	600 Placer	\$1194	1194	1194
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1100 Ram	\$174	1174	1194+ +4
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Rasth A	\$1579	1579	1579+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Read Oak	\$14	14	14+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2300 Revnu Prp	\$7	67	67
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	200 Scota A	\$914	914	914
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	440 Sheriff A	\$45	450	425+ +5
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1330 Shells	\$1919	1919	1919
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Simmer	\$14	14	14+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	600 Slater SH	\$7	67	67
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Southern	\$2014	2014	2014+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	5400 Steelco A	\$234	234	234+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	14000 Tames	\$247	247	247+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	440 Tick Cor	\$59	59	59
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	445 Tick Cor	\$430	445	450
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1600 Tex Can	\$294	294	294+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	100 Thom B	\$1174	1174	1174
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	7347 Tor Dm Bk	\$1674	1674	1674+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	36000 Tostar B	\$1114	1114	1114+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2222 Traders	\$164	164	164
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	515 Tires At	\$94	94	94+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	34427 Trn Cn PL	\$1514	1514	1514+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	11400 Union	\$194	194	194
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	200 U Keno	\$9	94	9+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	5200 U S Steel	\$1094	1094	1094
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	5400 Upp Con	\$190	192	192+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	4700 Van Der	\$13	310	310+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	400 Westboro	\$29	29	29+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	4000 Voyager P	\$1074	1074	1074+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	4700 Webster	\$114	114	114+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1150 Webster	\$124	124	124+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	700 Wins	\$29	29	29+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Woodard A	\$13	144	144
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	3000 Wyf Bear	\$35	300	300+ +5
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	3000 Yalco	\$124	124	124+ +1
Total sales 4,181,574 shares								

1996 Low 1110+ +5	3300 C. Tang A	\$11	1094	1099+ +5	13900 Pamour A	\$579	579	+5+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	13975 Pen Can P	\$5356	5359	3099+ +4
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	200 Patton H V	\$15	15	15+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	710 Pembina	\$40	430	430+ +3
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	700 Peirson	\$194	194	194+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1997 Pine Point	\$27	244	249+ +3
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	100 Pines	\$247	247	247+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	600 Placer	\$1194	1194	1194
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1100 Ram	\$174	1174	1194+ +4
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Rasth A	\$1579	1579	1579+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Read Oak	\$14	14	14+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2300 Revnu Prp	\$7	67	67
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	200 Scota A	\$914	914	914
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	440 Sheriff A	\$45	450	425+ +5
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1330 Shells	\$1919	1919	1919
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Simmer	\$14	14	14+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	600 Slater SH	\$7	67	67
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Southern	\$2014	2014	2014+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	5400 Steelco A	\$234	234	234+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	14000 Tames	\$247	247	247+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	440 Tick Cor	\$59	59	59
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	445 Tick Cor	\$430	445	450
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1600 Tex Can	\$294	294	294+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	100 Thom B	\$1174	1174	1174
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	7347 Tor Dm Bk	\$1674	1674	1674+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	36000 Tostar B	\$1114	1114	1114+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2222 Traders	\$164	164	164
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	515 Tires At	\$94	94	94+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	34427 Trn Cn PL	\$1514	1514	1514+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	11400 Union	\$194	194	194
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	200 U Keno	\$9	94	9+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	5200 U S Steel	\$1094	1094	1094
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	5400 Upp Con	\$190	192	192+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	4700 Van Der	\$13	310	310+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	400 Westboro	\$29	29	29+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	4000 Voyager P	\$1074	1074	1074+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	4700 Webster	\$114	114	114+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	1150 Webster	\$124	124	124+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	700 Wins	\$29	29	29+ +1
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	2200 Woodard A	\$13	144	144
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	1244	1244	3000 Wyf Bear	\$35	300	300+ +5
1996 1110+ +5	3300 Cabbey A	\$1246	124					

AMSTERDAM

Quotations in Canadian funds, cents unless marked *	Quotations in U.S. funds, cents unless marked *	Quotations in U.S. funds, cents unless marked *	Quotations in U.S. funds, cents unless marked *	Quotations in U.S. funds, cents unless marked *
334 Asbestos	33 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	46
147 Bnk Mont	61 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
120 Cnk Indust	51 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	14
200 Cornlnt Pw	159	159	159	159
200 Dorn Bridge	52 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	4
200 Ind Col	166	166	166	2
740 Mac Melro	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
740 Imasco	52 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
54 Price Co	5 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
590 Royal Bnk	82 1/2	25	25	25
208 RoyTrst A	5 1/2	16	16	16
580 Zelllers	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Total sales 358 27 shares				

[illegible]

ACROSS		37 Marie Antoinette was cue	10 Flaky
1 V.I.P.'s on Election Day	42 City called "Bride of the Sea": Abbr.	11 Pertaining to eared seals-	11 Pertaining to eared seals-
7 Kind of box	49 Like the Fallsides	12 Honor card	14 Bride's pride
13 Man's lounging sipper	51 Chide	15 "Bartered Bride" composer	15 "Bartered Bride" composer
15 Arranged in rows	52 N.Y.C. subway	20 Awesgump	20 Awesgump
16 "Through-the- "I never—I didn't like": Will Rogers	53 "Love Is —" book by Stone	22 Kind of pin or belt	22 Kind of pin or belt
18 Sound in a round	55 Freight from Flint	27 Mountain peaks	27 Mountain peaks
19 School order	56 Objects decorated with a black alloy	28 Hall-Johnson group	28 Hall-Johnson group
21 Spring-collection org.	57 Abstract	30 Pastry buff	30 Pastry buff
22 Amice's partial coverings	58 Lerna's poems musical	32 Holday in Hanol	32 Holday in Hanol
24 Thurber's daydreamer	61 Sopranos in operas by Strauss and Massenet	34 Fiction G.R.F.	34 Fiction G.R.F.
25 Jack Frost's touch	62 "A friend ——"	35 Least cluttered	35 Least cluttered
26 Slate flower of N.H.	63 Church councils	37 Verocchio's amazing pupil	37 Verocchio's amazing pupil
27 "We Do Our Fest" initials		38 Unique ancient tongue of SW Europe	38 Unique ancient tongue of SW Europe
28 Gregory Sierra's former role in "Barney Miller"		39 Despise	39 Despise
31 Deem appropriate		41 Composer Fucini	41 Composer Fucini
33 He wants to be alone	1 Pure, chaste women	42 Seal (anal)	42 Seal (anal)
35 Writer's righter	2 Rest upon	43 Court figure	43 Court figure
37 Gave a steno some work	3 Like a good argument or theory	46 Chromosome contents	46 Chromosome contents
40 Phoebe "Will" Frost's first book	4 Epoch	49 Took a position on an issue	49 Took a position on an issue
45 Sch. subject	5 Flexus	50 Actress from Greece	50 Actress from Greece
	6 Upheaval	53 French women's magazine	53 French women's magazine
	7 Misdeavored muddled	54 Rom	54 Rom
	8 Fine follower	57 Traveller's rider	57 Traveller's rider
	9 ——— Fall, Irish Coronation Stone	59 Weight of a very small hippo	59 Weight of a very small hippo

LAGARVE	11	54	Cloudy	MADRID	17	54	Foggy
LYSBERG	12	33	Overcast	MILAN	17	50	Clear
LYONS	12	53	Clear	MILAN	18	53	Clear
MAESTRI	19	66	Clear	MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
MADRID	16	71	Clear	MOSCOW	0	32	Foggy
MALAGA	17	64	Clear	MOSCOW	15	33	Clear
MALAGA	18	58	Cloudy	NEW YORK	11	33	Rain
MARSEILLE	13	33	Cloudy	NICE	19	66	Overcast
MARSEILLE	14	33	Unavailable	NICE	20	66	Overcast
MARSEILLE	15	33	Unavailable	PARIS	13	33	Cloudy
MARSEILLE	16	33	Unavailable	PARIS	14	33	Cloudy
MARSEILLE	17	33	Unavailable	PRAGUE	13	59	Clear
MARSEILLE	18	33	Unavailable	ROME	21	70	Foggy
MARSEILLE	19	33	Unavailable	ROME	22	70	Unavailable
MARSEILLE	20	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	18	50	Clear
MARSEILLE	21	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	19	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	22	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	20	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	23	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	21	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	24	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	22	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	25	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	23	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	26	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	24	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	27	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	25	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	28	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	26	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	29	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	27	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	30	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	28	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	31	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	29	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	32	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	30	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	33	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	31	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	34	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	32	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	35	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	33	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	36	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	34	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	37	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	35	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	38	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	36	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	39	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	37	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	40	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	38	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	41	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	39	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	42	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	40	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	43	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	41	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	44	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	42	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	45	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	43	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	46	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	44	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	47	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	45	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	48	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	46	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	49	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	47	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	50	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	48	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	51	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	49	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	52	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	50	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	53	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	51	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	54	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	52	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	55	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	53	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	56	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	54	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	57	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	55	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	58	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	56	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	59	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	57	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	60	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	58	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	61	33	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	59	54	Sunny
MARSEILLE	62	33	Unavailable				

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CAUGHT IN THE WEB OF WORDS

James A. H. Murray

and the Oxford English Dictionary

By K.M. Elisabeth Murray. With a preface by R.W. Burchard.
Yale. Illustrated. 386 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AT the end of this thoroughly beguiling biography of her grandfather, James A.H. Murray, the editor in chief of the great "Oxford English Dictionary," K.M. Elisabeth Murray makes the point that the dictionary had to be produced during the latter part of the 19th century, or else not at all.

"As [the philologist Walter] Skeat once said, it could not have been compiled earlier because it was only after the publication of many of the earlier texts through [Frederick J.] Furnivall's Early English Text Society that the historical treatment of words became possible.

"It would have been much more difficult to compile later, because of the enormous multiplication of printed matter and the invention of so many new words in the twentieth century." Miss Murray need scarcely have added that "Grandfather's Dictionary," as she called him, "was the right man at the right time" to undertake the task. For if "Caught in the Web of Words" conveys a single overriding point, it is the perfect aptness of the man for the job.

An ideal combination of genius, energy and Victorian optimism, Murray was born in 1837, the oldest child of a poor but upright tailor from the Scottish border county of Roxburgh. Voracious for knowledge from early infancy on, he had steeped himself by the time he was an adolescent in such various branches of learning as botany, biology, geology, geography and archaeology. But it was chiefly words that attracted him.

It was his love of words that led him to learn some 23 languages. It was for words that he used to wander about London testing and recording the pronunciation of policemen who had been recruited from the north. And it was for words that he joined the Philological Society, one of whose most influential members, Frederick Furnivall, persuaded him in 1876 to assume the editorship of the dictionary that had already been in the works since 1857.

Editing the dictionary might seem, at a superficial glance, to have been a straightforward task, requiring only persistence and a capacity for drudgery. One had only to gather up the slips of paper on which volunteer readers had recorded word usages in literature, arrange them chronologically under the appropriate word definitions, put the words in alphabetical order, and ship them off to the printer. Or so it would only seem. In Miss Murray's detailed account, the task of compiling the dictionary comes to seem as mo-

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SHAD	STAFF	GASP
HANA	CRUEL	AUTO
AMAH	ROLLO	SREN
GABLE	LANDLO	SIARO
	PGA	DOTENS
ADOBES	SMITH	
RUPEE	THAN	ARAB
ACAT	DOING	YALE
WELT	ULNA	AERTE
EARLY	ASSETS	

A	C	A	D	I	A		A	M	I						
B	O	G	A	R	T	A	N	D	S	A	C	A	L	L	
O	L	A	V			I	C	O	M	E		A	R	I	A
D	E	V	I		O	R	D	E	R		R	E	E	D	
E	T	E	S		W	E	O	N	S		L	A	N	D	

100-443887-100

-By Alan True

One of the serendipitous advantages of using the Lightner slam double is that it gives the players a lead in making foolish decisions based on general strength. If the double means that an unusual lead is required, normally in dummy's suit, a player cannot be tempted into doubting because he has some high cards and is hoping for a one-trick defeat. Such doubles are mathematically unsound and sometimes help the declarer to make his contract.

Unfortunately, the Lightner double does not serve to protect a player against the consequence of his folly when he is on lead

NORTH

♠ Q1074	♥ 76
♦ AQ153	♣ 10
♠ 97	♥ 8
♦ 83	♣ 853

WEST

♠ K79	♥ 853
♦ K874	♥ 1082
♠ 10	♥ 35
♦ AKQ95	♠ J10764

SOUTH (D)

♠ A52	♥ 6
♦ 8	♠ AKQJ6432
♠ 2	♣ 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The

Bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	2 ♠	2 ♥	Pass
1 ♣	2 ♦	2 ♥	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♥	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
5 ♠	3 ♦	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

himself, as in the deal deal.

South brushed aside the overall and sailed into six rounds when North showed a hand and admitted to possession of one ace. This clearly indicated a very long trump suit so West was able to double in spite of his own trump suit.

Clubs were led and conti and South ruffed the s round and ran all but of his trump to reach this po

NORTH
 ♠ Q10
 ♥ A Q J
 ♦ —

WEST
♠ KJ
♥ KQ7
♦ —

SOUTH
A52
06
02
#

South led his last trump squeezed West, who threw spade jack. The declarer (the heart jack from the dummy

played the spade ace, and the heart finesse to make slam. It would have been still better technique to cash

spade ace in the diagramed
tion before leading the
trump.

